THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

[ESTABLISHED 1841.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 567.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880;—SHEBAT 24, 5640. [PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th January, at 104, Bonner-road, Victoria Park, the wife of Mr. S. ABRAHAMS, of a daughter.

On the 1st February, at 3†3, High-street, Stratford, the wife of S. H. ROMAIN, of a son.

On the 3rd February, at 33, Oakley-road, N., the wife of B. FRANKS, of a daughter.

On the 5th February, at 9, Lawn Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W., the wife of RODOLPH J. MARSDEN, of a daughter.

On the 4th February, at 95, Leconfield-road, Petherton-road, Canonbury, the wife of Dr. M. BLOK, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th January, at the Synagogue, Cape Town, the Rev. SAMUEL RAPAPORT, Minister of the Port Elizabeth Hebrew Congregation, to JESSIE, second daughter of the Rev. H. WASSERZUG.

On the 3rd February, at the Synagogue, in St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, assisted by the Revs. S. Singer and M. Haines, ISRAEL DAVIS, of 6, King's Bench-walk, Temple, M.A., Barrister-at-law, to JANE, youngest daughter of the late D. J. JAFFE, of Villa Down, Carnalea, county Down.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd November, at 351, Albert-road, Melbourne, Australia, of heart disease left from rheumatic fever, JULIE, the beloved daughter and eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. GREEN, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Isaac Saqui, aged 14 years and 9 months. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing parents, relatives and friends. May her soul rest in peace!

On the 21st January, on board ship, on his way home from Australia, JONAS LIPMAN, of Dhawar Hall, Western Terrace, Brighton, nephew of the late Mr. Isaac Saqui, of London, aged 41. May his soul rest in peace! Deeply lamented by his sorrowing family.

On the 31st January, at Queen's Gardens, Brighton, Lady PHILLIPS, wife of Sir Benjamin S. Phillips, Knt., Alderman.

On the 1st February, at 22, Hargrave Park-road, Upper Holloway, N., after a long and severe illness, ANGELIQUE SALOMON, late of Bath.

On the 1st February, at 26, Montague-place, Russell-square, SARAH ABRAHAM, widow of the late A. Abraham, formerly of Liverpool, aged 81 years.

On Sunday, 1st February, י"ט שבט, at his residence, 74, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, Mr. JOSEPH JOSEPH, in his 64th year. Deeply lamented by his brothers, sisters, niece and family, and a large circle of friends. May his soul rest in peace!—ת'נ'צ'ב'ה—Australian and Cape papers please copy.

On the 2nd February, at 82, Ockendon-road, Islington, PRISCILLA, wife of the late WOLFF COLLINS, aged 86 years. Deeply lamented.

On the 4th February, at 82, Leman-street, E., JULIA, relict of the late MOSES DAVIS, of Jewry-street, aged 83.—ת'נ'צ'ב'ה.

On Wednesday, 4th February, at 23, Bedford Square, W.C., ELIZA, the dearly beloved wife of BEARE FALCKE.—ת'נ'צ'ב'ה.

THE FAMILY of the late Mr. HENRY BENJAMIN, 40, Union-street, Portland-place, beg to return THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented father and brother. May his soul rest in peace!

MR. ABRAHAM COLLINS, SISTERS and BROTHERS return very sincere THANKS for the kind letters, cards and visits of condolence received during their week of mourning for their late lamented sister, Mrs. Figdor.—35, Gordon-square, W.C.

MR. LEWIS COHEN, and Mr. B. BENJAMIN return THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during their week of mourning.—337, Hackney-road.

MRS S EDWARDS, Mr. and Mrs. J. EDWARDS, Mrs. PHILLIPS and Mrs. LEVENE, of Portsea, with Mr. M. H. EDWARDS, of Liverpool, and Mr. N. EDWARDS, of London, return THANKS for visits and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented husband, son and brother.—Portsea, Jan. 31, 1880.

MRS. SOLOMON EMANUEL returns sincere THANKS for cards, letters and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning for her late lamented brother, Henry Benjamin.—3, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico.

MR. BENJAMIN LEVY, Mrs. A. BEER, of Liverpool, and Rev. A. MULLER, of Bristol, return their sincere THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning for their late lamented wife and sister.—2, Beaumont square, E.

MRS. A. SELINGER, SONS and DAUGHTERS return their sincere THANKS for the kind visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their lamented husband and father.—ת'נ'צ'ב'ה.—14, Nottingham-place, Whitechapel.

MRS. SHOEPS, Mrs. HARINKIRSCH and Mrs. HENRY JACOB beg to return their sincere THANKS for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented and dearly beloved brother, Mr. Lewis Wulfson. May his soul rest in peace!

MRS. LEWIS WULFSON begs to return her sincere THANKS to her relatives and numerous friends for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for her late lamented, dearly beloved and much respected husband. May his soul rest in eternal bliss! —149, York-street, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester.

בגדי קדש לכבוד ולתפארת

R. ABRAHAM and SONS, (Sons and Successors of the late VICTOR ABRAHAM),

Beg to notify to Jewish Congregations and to their Friends that they continue to SUPPLY EVERY REQUISITE for SYNAGOGUE ADORNMENT and Religious Requirement for which their establishment has so long been celebrated.

Among these may be mentioned the פרוכת Curtains for the Ark; מכסות, Mantles for ספרים; חפות, Marriage Canopies; also טלתים Scarves, &c., plain or embroidered in Gold or Silk, in chaste and artistic style.

Designs and Estimates submitted on application to R. Abraham and Sons, Naval and Military Embroiderers, &c., Contractors to Her Majesty's Government, 5, Lisle-street, Leicester square, W.

N.B.—Masonic Aprons, Jewels and Regalia in every Degree, wholesale and retail. Lodges and Chapters fitted up.

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THE Executive of the Brighton Jewish Board of Guardians beg to acknowledge with thanks the RECEIPT of £21 10s. from the Jewish Young Men's Association, the proceeds of a ball given by them in aid of the above Charity.

EVENING CLASSES

In connection with the חברה עבודת הקודש.

President—The Rev. S. J. ROCO.

THE Committee acknowledge with thanks RECEIPT of the following Donations:—

	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq. ...	...£10	0	0
F. D. Mocatta, Esq.	1	1	0
The "Gates of Hope" School (ann.)	3	3	0
	£14	4	0

JACOB J. HYAM, Hon. Sec.

Committee Room,
Heneage Lane, E.C.

WEDDINGS, BALLS, &c.

SEYD'S HOTEL, 39, FINSBURY-SQUARE, E.C.—The above well known rooms have just been entirely and beautifully re-decorated. Every convenience. Most central position. Terms on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. FRANK D. MYERS, Dentist, has REMOVED to 10, STRANRAER PLACE, Maida Vale, W.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE,

BRYANSTON STREET, W.

THE Rev. A. P. MENDES will PREACH in this Synagogue on SABBATH, שבת תרומה, February 14th, during the Morning Service.

By order,
E. H. LINDO, Secretary.

February 6, 5640—1880.

ק"ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

THE Rev. Dr. H. ADLER has kindly kindly consented to deliver a SERMON in this Synagogue, on SABBATH NEXT, the 7th inst (ש"ק פ" משפטים (שקלים.

By order,
M. KEIZER, Sec.

ק"ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

HAMBRO' SYNAGOGUE,

CHURCH ROW, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE Rev. J. LOWITZ (candidate for the office of Assistant Reader), will OFFICIATE in this Synagogue on FRIDAY EVENING and SABBATH NEXT, the 6th and 7th inst., ש"ק פ" שקלים ה"ב"ע"ל.

By order, J. SALOMONS, Sec.

DUBLIN HEBREW CONGREGATION.

TO MARINUS DE GROOT, Esq

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Free Members of the Dublin Hebrew Congregation, held at the Synagogue Chambers, St. Mary's Abbey, on the 2nd November, 5640–1879,

It was proposed by John D. Rosenthal, Esq., LL.D., seconded by Alderman Alfred W. Harris, and unanimously, Resolved as follows:—

"That the thanks of the members are due and are hereby given to Marinus De Groot Esq., late President of the Congregation, for the eminent services rendered by him during the many years he presided over it."

It is with feelings of great pleasure that we address you on your retirement from the important office which you have held with such ability and courtesy for a period of five years.

No honorary officer has ever devoted more zeal, more attention, and more self-sacrificing vigour towards carrying out its duties than you have.

Notwithstanding the calls upon your time, and the large interests which you have had at stake as a respected merchant of this city, we can feelingly and unhesitatingly state that on no occasion have you ever neglected the various duties imposed upon you, or made the office subservient to any business or duties with which you are connected.

On behalf of our community we tender you our grateful and respectful thanks, and we sincerely trust that Mrs. De Groot and yourself may long be spared to your large and interesting family, and that you may enjoy a long life of happiness and prosperity.

We are, dear sir,
Your faithful friends,
ALFRED W. HARRIS,
JOHN D. ROSENTHAL,
J. SANDHEIM, Sec.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation.

JEWISH WEDDINGS, BALLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINNERS.

M. SILVER (late of 39, Middlesex-street), in thanking his patrons for the support hitherto extended to him, has much pleasure in announcing that he has REMOVED to the spacious premises,

117, GOWER STREET, W.C.,

which are admirably adapted for Jewish Weddings, Balls, and other festive gatherings. The extensive suite of rooms has been decorated in the most elaborate style, and every provision made to meet the requirements of patrons.

The accommodation will be found to be in every respect unrivalled, and the arrangements will be carried out in a manner which will leave nothing to be desired.

Engagements may now be made. Full particulars as to terms, &c., can be ascertained on application to

M. SILVER
117, GOWER STREET, W.C.

Out-door orders personally attended to as heretofore.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE—BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		£5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£550,000	
Life Assurance Fund exceeds	1,120,000	
Fire Fund exceeds	520,000	
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS		£425,00

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Liberal conditions as to Foreign Travel and Residence.

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Liberal Surrender Values for Policies after payment of two full annual premiums.

Non-Forfeiture Policies granted.

Settlement Policies issued under the Married Women's Property Act, 1870, in favour of Wife alone or of Wife and Children.

The Policy-holders under the Participating Scale in the ALLIANCE are entitled to Eighty per Cent. of the divisible Life Profits derived from the Non-Participating as well as from the Participating Policies.

The Profits are allotted on Participating Policies, where five entire Annual Premiums have been paid, at the expiration of the year for which the last of such payments shall have been made, and at intervals of five years thereafter, during the continuance of the Policies. The following are specimens of the Bonus Additions allotted to Policies of five years' standing, resulting from the distribution of the Profits ascertained at the close of 1878:—

Policy effected at Age.	Annual Premium for £1000	Total Premiums Paid for the 5 years.	Bonus Additions to the Sum Assured, vesting at the end of the first 5 years.
20	£18 9 2	£92 5 10	£62 8 7
30	24 11 8	122 18 4	71 7 1
40	33 5 0	166 5 0	83 8 4
50	47 1 8	235 8 4	99 0 11
60	77 9 2	387 5 10	149 18 0

Ordinary Non-Participating Policies and Policies for Sums payable at a specified age or earlier should death intervene are granted at minimum rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances on Home and Foreign risks are effected at current rates of Premium.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and Statements of Accounts may be had on application.

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Secretary.

WIDOWS' HOME ASYLUM,
70, Great Prescot Street.

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A BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Institution, will be held at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN, on TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th, 1880.

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Baroness George de Worms.

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BAND of the GRENADIER GUARDS in uniform (by kind permission of Colonel Burnaby). Conductor. Mr. Dan Godfrey.

Tickets, 10s 6d. each, including refreshments, may be obtained on application to any of the Stewards and Committee.

The Stewards most earnestly solicit the support of the Benevolent upon this occasion to enable the Committee of the Asylum to extend the sphere of its usefulness by obtaining new and more commodious premises to accommodate and shelter numerous deserving Widows who are craving admission, the existing Home being quite inadequate for that purpose and unfitted to the health and comfort of its present inmates. They, therefore, URGENTLY APPEAL for CONTRIBUTIONS.

HENRY H. MYERS, 11, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SAMUEL P. SOLOMON 82, Elgin-road, St. Peter's Park.
} Hon. Secs. Ball Committee

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, or NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, K.G., will preside at the

ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER in aid of the Funds of this Charity, which will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, March 11th, at 6.30 p.m.

Dinner Tickets, one guinea each, and ladies' tickets to include refreshments, 7s. 6d. each, (admission at 7 p.m.) May be obtained at Willis's Rooms, or of the Secretary at the Hospital.

NEWTON H. NIXON, Sec.

MORITZ ROSENBAUM, aged 8 years, and JACOB ROSENBAUM, aged 6 years,

MOST respectfully solicit the SUPPORT of the Subscribers to the JEWS' HOSPITAL and ORPHAN ASYLUM, at the forthcoming election, February 15th.

JEWS' INFANT SCHOOLS.
Commercial Street and Tenter Street, E.

A BALL in aid of the Funds of these Schools will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH NEXT.

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Messrs. COOTE and TINNEY'S BAND conducted by Mr. Coote.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each (including refreshments and supper), may be obtained of the Stewards, or of

JACOB LEVY, 22, Clifton Gardens, W.
JULIAN LOEWY, 160, Portsdown-road, W
} Hon. Secs. Ball Committee.

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71, Stepney Green, E.

AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH MASTER WANTED. Apply, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to

HERBERT BENTWITCH,
Hon. Sec. Education Committee.
7, Moorgate Street, E.C.

THE OPENING BALL of the CRITERION CLUB will take place on SATURDAY, February 7th, at No. 53, STEPNEY GREEN, E. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. S. Wharman, 119, Houndsditch; Mr. M. Levy, 217, Cable-street, E.; Mr. M. Brandon, 41, Leman-street, Whitechapel, E.; Mr. B. Manheim, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields; Mr. J. Wollrauch, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields; Messrs. W. and L. Koski, 35, Houndsditch; Messrs. W. and A. Rosenthal, 3, Pelham-street, Brick-lane; Mr. L. Lyons, 44, Leman street Whitechapel. To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEVING THE AGED NEEDY.

MESSRS. HY. SOLOMON AND JNO. CASHMORE, TREASURERS, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AGED NEEDY SOCIETY, January 1st, 1879, to December 31st, 1879.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1879	£289	15	0	Paid Pensioners	£1,064	15	0
Subscriptions	911	15	0	Expences Management	156	9	10
Dividends	150	2	1	Investments, Permanent	254	11	0
Legacy, Lewis Jacobs, Esq., per Executors of	25	0	0	Investment, Temporary Ball Fund Account	551	5	0
Proceeds of Triennial Ball in aid of the Fund	774	9	11	Balance at Bank	30	4	6
Mrs. Joseph Moses, in memory of her late husband, per Rev. M. Keizer ..	20	0	0				
Bequest under Will of Baron L. de Rothschild, per Baroness L. de Rothschild, to be disbursed during the year	100	0	0				
In memoriam Lionel Lawson, per Executors	50	0	0				
Returned Income Tax	6	3	4				
	£2,227	5	4		£2,227	5	4

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
South Indian Stock ..	£3,161	0	0
Queensland Gov. Bonds	600	0	0
Balance at Bank ..	300	4	6

Audited and found correct,
HENRY I. SOLOMON.
SAMPSON SAMUEL.

SOUP KITCHEN FOR JEWISH POOR,
5, Fashion Street, Spitalfields.

Patron.
Rev. Dr. ADLER.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the SOUP KITCHEN is OPEN for the Season. The days of Distribution are MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, from Six till half-past Seven in the exening, and on FRIDAYS from Eleven till Twelve.

The high price of provisions causes the Committee to fear that this season will press heavily upon the poorer classes of our community who cannot fail to appreciate the boon afforded them by the gift of nourishing soup and bread during the winter.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the generous assistance accorded to the Institution during Twenty-seven years of its existence, and they confidently ask for renewed and increased support.

Donations received since last advertisement.

	£	s.	d.
Wardens and Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue ...	£10	0	0
Wardens of the West London Synagogue of British Jews	5	5	0
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, second donation	52	10	0
Louisa, Lady Goldsmid	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Lucas	3	3	0
Mrs. Waley, Wimpole street... ...	2	2	0
Mr. Elias Jacobs, Diamond Fields, Kimberly, S.A., per Mr. R. Lazarus	2	2	0
Mr. M. J. Pillischer	1	1	0
Sir B. H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.	1	0	0
Mr. Jb. Davidson, per Mr. S. Boas, Junior...	0	10	6
Mr. I. M. Myers	0	10	6
Per Rev. B Berliner.			
Mr. W. Morris	£1	1	0
Messrs. E. and P. London	0	10	6
Per Rev. S. J. Roco.			
Mr. Isaac Mocatta, Junior	£2	0	0
Mr. Abraham Mocatta	1	0	0
A Friend	1	10	0

Further Donations are urgently solicited, and will be thankfully received by Mr. D. Jameson, President, 85, Mansell street, E.; Mr. Samuel Levy, Vice-President, 151, Minories; Mr. F. E. Lezard, Vice President, 16, Tottenham Court-road; Mr. M. Manus' Treasurer, 76, Petherton-road, Highbury New Park, N.; by any member of the Committee; by the Secretary, 13, Spital-square, E.; and at the London and Westminster Bank (Eastern Branch), 130, High-street, Whitechapel, E.

J. SALOMONS, Sec.

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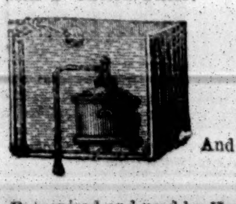

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NORTH LONDON.—Our readers residing in the North of London are informed that copies of the Jewish Chronicle" are on sale at the principal stations of the North London Railway

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—Temporary Premises—Commercial Street, Spitalfields.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending January 31st, was, medical, 990; surgical, 560; total, 1,550; of which 710 were new cases.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

For weeks and months past, the columns of the leading daily newspapers have contained accounts of dire distress in certain parts of Ireland—notably in the plague-stricken county of Galway. At first, Irish correspondents sent over anticipations of approaching distress. Then as fears became realized, as a bad growing season was followed by a wretched harvest, as gloomy forebodings matured into dismal reality, the soft whisperings of ill to come were succeeded by wailings of want on the threshold, which have been followed by deep moanings of despair as the gaunt spectre of famine stalked over the land. The public are so accustomed to complaints from Ireland, that "Irish grievances" have passed into a proverb, and is a phrase usually denoting that the matter complained of may be treated lightly or ignored altogether. And popular cynicism, in this respect, is not entirely without warrant. The Irish in Ireland are restless and discontented. It is not necessary to enquire how much of this unhappy state of things is due to themselves and how much may be due to external circumstances. The fact remains that in a fertile and undeveloped country there is a population steeped, in some districts, to the very lips in poverty, and cherishing bitterness towards those who should be, and perhaps would be, their best and wisest benefactors. From the improvidence of the people or from socio-political causes, which no one has yet been able satisfactorily to solve, it is certain that recurring periods of famine are but too well known in the sister Isle. "Wretched as a Galway peasant," "miserable as a hut in Galway," are phrases not unknown in parliamentary debate thirty or forty years ago, and denoting the *ne plus ultra* of human misery. The history of Irish famines reveals a singular phase of Irish character. Impatient of the slightest control, quick to take offence and to avenge any slight, either intended or accidental, they have yet shown a patience amounting to the highest heroism when literally famishing—dying by inches from cold and hunger. In the last terrible famine of 1847, which decimated whole districts and left scars in the land which time has not yet been able to heal, the peasants exhibited marvellous fortitude and obedience to the priesthood, who, in their honour, preached patience and submission. There is now a somewhat different spirit abroad, but it is to be hoped that the efforts of the priesthood will be on the side of legitimate authority, and that substantial relief, in the shape of public works commenced and public subscriptions, will have arrived in time to mitigate suffering and to save starving wretches from the consequences of open rebellion. We are pleased to note that in most of our large towns and cities, Irish Distress Relief Funds have been opened, and the aggregate amount subscribed is large. No doubt our brethren, amongst whom true charity is recognised as a duty of the first importance, have been amongst the earliest subscribers. But where the needs are great and pressing, the relief should be considerable and immediate. In all such matters, *Bis dat qui cito dat* is a most excellent motto; if acted on, much suffering may be saved and considerable economy effected. In one respect, the Irish appeal to Jewish sympathies—there is no instance that we are aware of, of Jews ever having been persecuted in Ireland. We are glad to notice that last week the Lodge of Israel voted five guineas out of the Lodge funds to the Mansion House Irish Relief Fund. We should like to see this example imitated wherever feasible. We do not propose that a Jewish subscription should be raised in our synagogues, for such a course might be open to objection, but our clergy might stimulate charity in this direction by reminding their congregations of the terrible distress which hundreds and thousands are suffering in the depth of winter in Ireland. Those who have given might give again, and those who have not given might do so. Every mite will go towards reducing and mitigating the sum total of human misery, and we may to some extent repay if we cannot discharge a debt which we owe to a people who never persecuted Israel when in his wanderings he threw himself on their protection.

MOROCCO.

The isolated cases of murder of Jews in Morocco, of which we have given particulars with painful iteration during the past few months, have culminated in a fiendish outrage upon the Jews of Fez. We publish details of this crime in another column. The Jewish population of Fez is very large. The Jews are mostly exceedingly poor, many are artizans, and a very few are reputed to be wealthy. These latter are merchants who act as agents for Gibraltar houses. The normal treatment of the Jews is brutal in the extreme. It will be remembered that Sir Moses Montefiore undertook a mission to Morocco in 1864. The result of that mission was that the Sultan issued an Imperial Edict "in the Name of God, the Merciful and Gracious," commanding that the Jews should be treated justly, that they should be placed on a footing of equality with the other subjects of the Empire, and that they should be protected. The mission was considered so successful that special services of prayer and thanksgiving were held in nearly all the synagogues in England. Unfortunately, owing principally to the condition of the country and to the general fanatical cruelty and cupidity of the Arabs, not one of these promises, so solemnly given, and so gratefully received, have been observed. Fears are expressed by those well acquainted with Morocco that the whole country is drifting into anarchy. There is a mere apology for a government. The laws are bad, but their administration is worse. Justice can seldom be obtained for a non-Mahomedan. Almost every indication of civilization is absent from the country. Communication from the coast to the interior is beset with difficulty and danger. Owing to the absence of irrigation, droughts are frequent and desolating in their consequences. The whole country presents a most depressing contrast to the neighbouring French colony of Algeria. Even the Mohammedan peasants are cruelly robbed by the rapacious governors,

Although at the very door, as it were, of Europe, the Empire is left to drift into anarchy and ruin, while its population is rapidly diminishing through the consequences of disease and normal adverse circumstances. The majority of the Jews who reside principally in the coast towns, have hitherto been under the protection of the European Consuls. It has been contemplated for the last two years to withdraw this protection. Sir John H. D. Hay, the British Minister, unfortunately is in favour of this withdrawal. The joint Foreign Committees of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association will no doubt direct the attention of Lord Salisbury to the outrage at Fez. It is to be fervently hoped that some more efficient means will be suggested for the further protection of the Jews of Morocco than the drastic method favoured by Sir John Hay, who has given many assurances of his benevolent concern for the unfortunate Jews.

UNATTACHED JEWS.

It is a notorious fact, that in London and other large cities in the United Kingdom, there are a number of persons who are born Jews, and most of whom die Jews, but who, during their lifetime, neither recognize themselves as such, nor in any way contribute towards the support of the communal burdens. Some of these individuals are foreigners, and some are natives of the British Islands; they belong to all grades of society, from paupers to millionaires. It is remarked in the annual budget of the United Synagogue, that the statistics of the Burial Society, show a startling result. Of 1,047 funerals, 813 were of persons not contributing to the synagogue, leaving only 234 belonging to the families of contributing members. Even if the 813 included the whole of the "charity" funerals, 296 funerals must have been from the families of persons able to pay, but not attached to any synagogue; being a considerably larger number than the interments from families of contributing members. It follows that the 2,489 seats let in the whole of the Constituent Synagogues do not represent the number of Jews, able but apparently unwilling to contribute towards the communal burdens. Could the unattached Jews be induced to come forward and join Synagogues, the 2,489 seats belonging to the United Synagogue would be increased by 3,148, and the constituency would be brought up to 5,637 seatholders or more than doubled. Many of these unattached Jews are probably, not wealthy. They belong to the better class of artisans, or are small shopkeepers, who might afford perhaps a light annual contribution to the Synagogue. They obtain all they can from the co-religionists, and do not think it necessary to make any return. They send their children to the large Jewish educational establishments, and many have participated in the benefits to be derived from the numerous Jewish charities. Possibly they are foreigners, who have their *Hebras*, their customs and peculiarities, and who think that there is no orthodoxy or learning beyond their own limited views. Then we come to numerous families belonging to the upper or middle classes, most of whom also are probably of foreign origin, who for a variety of reasons have not considered it worth while to attach themselves to any congregation. The excuse of great distances between their residences and Jewish places of worship will soon no longer be valid, for synagogues are arising in nearly every district or provincial town at all inhabited by Jews. The plea of poverty does not hold good in these cases, for seats in the old synagogues can now be procured on terms placing them within the reach of persons of the most moderate means. Doubtless, some foreigners are of an economical turn of mind, and they pare down their expenditure very closely, especially in matters of religion and charity. We have known unattached Jews, notoriously wealthy men, who allege no reason and who decline to join a synagogue from sheer indifferentism. They may or may not acknowledge themselves as Jews, and in fact they can only be termed Jews because they have not taken the trouble of being baptised. In reality, they are neither Jews nor Christians. They are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. During their lifetime they do not keep any of the Jewish laws, and rarely subscribe to any Jewish charity. They are unbelievers, or philosophers, or freethinkers, or whatever they may choose to designate themselves. When they die they may be interred among the Christians, or, as is generally the case, they may leave directions, like Sampson Gideon of old, or other rich men in very recent times, that their bones may be interred in a Jewish burial-ground. A comparatively large sum is asked by the synagogue authorities, under the circumstances, and the relatives of the deceased Crœsus look upon the demand as exorbitant, though they grudgingly submit to it. It is forgotten that the amount seldom exceeds the interest of the contributions that might justly and reasonably have been expected from the deceased. The many householders of Jewish race who remain unattached to any Jewish place of worship, wrong their coreligionists in declining to assist in supporting the communal burdens. It is mean and dishonourable. Moreover, whilst unattached Jews wrong the community, they wrong their own families even more. No greater mistake can be made than to bring up young people of both sexes, without religious instruction, without any form of religion. True religion is the essential of morals, and it is better to follow any faith than to be devoid of all. The fathers who neglect to procure religious instruction for their children incur a heavy responsibility, and they will bitterly repent it, whatever excuse they may allege. Nor will unattached Jews who seek to find favour in the eyes of their Christian neighbours by the neglect of their own faith be necessarily successful. On the contrary, good Christians prefer a good to a bad Jew.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The performance of the "Bohemian Girl," on Saturday night, was largely attended, and was remarkable for the fine singing of Mr. Packard; the humorous acting of Mr. Snazelle; the really splendid performance of Miss Yorke, and the first appearance in an important character (that of the heroine) of Miss Annette Albu. Our young coreligionist acquitted herself well, and only wants more stage experience to take high rank. Miss Charlotte Wilmers, also a coreligionist, is doing good work, in subordinate characters, with the Carl Rosa Company

DEATH OF THE CHACHAM BASHI OF JERUSALEM.

A telegram has been received by the Palestine Committee in Amsterdam, announcing the death, on the 22nd of January, of the Rev. Abraham Aschkenasi, the Chacham Bashi of Jerusalem, in the 80th year of his age. One of the last public acts of the deceased was to write an open letter in reply to M. Charles Netter's last letter with regard to the Agricultural School in Jaffa.

No direct news has been received in this country, so that we trust that this statement, before publicly made without foundation, is once again untrue, although we fear that reliance is to be placed upon it.

OUTRAGES UPON JEWS IN MOROCCO.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Gibraltar, January 31st, says: The *Gibraltar Guardian* publishes a letter announcing that serious disorders have occurred at Fez. The Moors attacked the Jews, wounded several, and, amidst shouts of joy, killed a man 70 years of age by pouring petroleum over his body, and setting fire to it while he was still alive. Two Frenchmen were among the wounded.

We have received the following details of the horrible occurrence:

During the evening of the 15th of January, some Jewish children were, as usual, at play in a public thoroughfare near the Jewish quarter at Fez, when they were attacked by a Mahomedan, one of them being seriously injured. A Jew, a naturalized French subject, who happened to be passing at the time, seeing the injured child, and wishing to have the Mussulman punished for his cruelty, seized him with the view of bringing him before the authorities. On arriving at the Palace of Justice he found the gates closed, in accordance with the custom which prevails when the Sultan passes the place. Whilst awaiting the re-opening of the gate, the crowd of Mussulmans became more and more numerous. The Jew still kept a tenacious hold of his prisoner, but the latter, emboldened by the presence of his coreligionists, complained that his custodian had ill-treated him, and that the behaviour of the Jews had become unbearable. The Mahomedans thereupon precipitated themselves upon the Jew, whom they struck with sticks and stones. He only escaped certain death by giving some money to a Mahomedan, who covered him with his person, and thus enabled him to escape. He had barely time to rush into the first open door which he espied; it was that of the prison.

The Mahomedans, who were furious at seeing the Jew escape from their clutches, followed after the Jews, who, on the close of their daily occupations, were about to enter their quarter. Several of them reached their homes seriously injured and were compelled to take to their beds. Others escaped unhurt only through having been able to outstrip their pursuers in the general stampede. But a poor Jew, seventy years old, named Abraham Elalouf, a highly respected member of the community at Fez, was unable to run on account of his advanced age. He was attacked by the Mussulmans, who soon killed him by the force of their blows; they then trampled his body under their feet, so that his bowels protruded. But even then the miscreants were not satisfied with their work. They collected a quantity of combustible materials, whilst the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood brought mats and wood. Others then poured petroleum on the corpse and set it on fire.

Meanwhile the Jews, expecting every moment to see the Mussulmans arriving in their Ghetto in order to make it a prey for massacre and pillage, hastened to close the gates. So great was the terror, that about thirty Jewish women, who were in a state of pregnancy, miscarried. During the whole of the night, no one dared go into the street, in order to ascertain what had become of the unfortunate old man, and it was only in the morning that they found his body, half burnt, and half devoured by dogs. An influential Jew presented himself on the following day before the Palace of the Sultan, and demanded justice. He only received a derisive answer, and was told that as far as he was personally concerned, he had nothing to fear.

The Jews of Fez are in an extremely critical condition, they fear an invasion of their quarter, accompanied by massacre and pillage. The Mahomedans, on their part, have not ceased from tormenting the Jews, and their attitude is the more provoking since their crimes have as yet remained unpunished.

This outrage is a sample of what may be expected, should the threatened withdrawal of European protection in Morocco be carried into effect. The Spanish Government has already withdrawn its protection from the Jews, who had hitherto enjoyed this privilege, and it is believed that the outrages at Fez are the first fruits of this withdrawal.

Accounts of the murder of Jews in Morocco continue still to reach us. In addition to the horrible outrage at Fez, we learn that three weeks' ago at Tazza a Moor killed a respectable Jew, in the open streets with a pistol shot. No efforts whatever have been made to punish the murderer.

Death of Madame Crémieux.—The venerable President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, Senator Adolph Crémieux, has sustained a severe loss by the death of his wife who died at Passy on Saturday last, and was buried at Paris on Monday. M. Crémieux celebrated his golden wedding in 1874. In acknowledging an address of congratulation, forwarded to him by the Anglo-Jewish Association he wrote, "Indeed, God has granted me fifty years of an affectionate and undisturbed union with a partner who has doubled the enjoyment, and relieved the agitations and anxieties of my very eventful career." The deceased lady was several years younger than her husband, who, we regret to hear, is in impaired health. He deeply feels the loss he has sustained. The funeral procession consisted of the hearse, followed by upwards of 300 carriages, and preceded by a mourning coach in which rode the Chief Rabbi. Amongst the notabilities who followed the *cortége* were, M. Lepére, the Minister of the Interior; M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction; General Farre, Minister for War; the Minister of Justice; M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber; the Prefect of the Seine; and a host of Senators and Deputies belonging to the Left. There were also a large number of prominent Jews, including General Lée, M. Naquet, Deputy; M.M. Isaac and G. Pereire, Bischoffsheim, and Baron Gustave de Rothschild. Several addresses were delivered at the grave, amongst them being one by the Grand Rabbi.

The following have passed the recent Matriculation Examination at the London University. Honours' division: Alice Elizabeth Lee, first in list but disqualified by age for Exhibition; Harry Samuel Lewis, King's College School, (prize of £5); Hermann Gundert Harris, private study and tuition. First division Benjamin Corré, private study; Bessie Davis, private study; Francis Sydney Herbert Franklin, City of London School, private study; Aaron Asher Green, Jews' College and School; Elizabeth Isaacs, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Maurice Julius Lazarus, Manchester Grammar School; Henry Benjamin Lewis, Brighton Grammar School; Herbert John Marcus, University College School; Herbert William Marcus, Manchester School and Owens' College; Hannah Beatrice Myers, Portsdown College and private tuition,

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am credibly informed that the reason why the Anglo-Jewish Association has not attempted to justify itself in detail, otherwise than by the letter of Mr. Edward J. Emanuel, a very valued friend of my own, but a quite unimportant member of the Anglo-Jewish Association, is because one of its most prominent members has industriously spread a report that my object in writing to you on this subject, was the mysteriously beneficent one of providing you with gratuitous "copy"! I have to thank you for your kindness in giving insertion to a letter, the spirit of which is directly opposed to the editorial views and policy of the journal which you so ably conduct. I had not intended to write further on the subject, for it is a question between the Association and the public (a large proportion of whom think with me,) but Mr. Emanuel's letter contains so many distinctly inaccurate statements that they must be corrected. His incoherent abuse affects me but little. "Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost."

I admit that I made an error in saying that the Association only gave £70 to Smyrna, as I see by its report that it gives £130. But I was careful to place the sign "(?)" after this statement, as my information being derived from Smyrniote sources, was probably untrustworthy. The fact is that the Association receives a total income of £2,185 6s. 1d., of which it gives the colossal sum of £633 18s. 11d. to schools, and expends £817 7s. 4d. in doing so, keeping an unexpended sum in hand at the conclusion of the last financial year (1878), of £733 19s. 10d. Its funded property, accumulated during eight years, is but £2,831 16s. 8d. Its subscribers (who number amongst them, I believe, several Christians and some Jews who have married Christians who, I presume, are upon the same footing as other members as to eligibility for the Council) are numerous, but many persons are induced to subscribe by the fact that the annual amount exacted is so infinitesimal, that they can fancy they are indulging in charity on very convenient terms. I must confess that I have never been able to wade completely through the annual report, which is, surely, the most tedious and wearisome document ever produced. I have, for many years past, written reports for several of our communal institutions, and experience has taught me that the public will not read them unless they are short, crisp, and to the purpose.

I never stated that there were *only* two honorary secretaries at the commencement of the Anglo-Jewish Association's proceedings. I said that two of the most capable amongst our younger men (Mr. Israel Davis, M.A., and Mr. Benjamin Kisch, M.A., B.Sc.,) were Honorary Secretaries.

Mr. Emanuel has been at the pains to find out the numbers of the original members who have left the Anglo-Jewish Association's Council since the commencement. He might have saved himself the trouble of refuting a statement which I never made. I stated that shortly after the inception of this Association, it was seen that it was developing into a party attempt to wrest the political power from the competent hands of the Board of Deputies, and that, consequently most of the prominent members of the "orthodox" party, including the whole of the Rothschild family; Sir Moses Montefiore and his connections; Mr. Lionel L. Cohen and his following; Mr. Samuel Montagu and those who think with him, and many others, withdrew from it their countenance and support. The present President of the Anglo-Jewish Association is also the President of an orthodox synagogue; its Treasurer (a near and dear relative of my own) is an eminently orthodox Jew, and a member of the Board of Deputies; there are many orthodox Jews in the ranks of the Council; but its most active members are worthy and respected gentlemen who belong to what are called the "seceders," and gentlemen of the legal profession who have not found seats at the Board of Deputies.

Mr. Emanuel's two other mis-statements are personal to myself. He states that there was only a break of two or three months in my letters to your journal. As a matter of fact, ill-health and absence prevented me from contributing to your columns in any shape or way from the month of March till the month of December, 1880. He reproaches me with being equally a sinner with the Secretary of the Association in the matter of letters to the *Times*. I have never written one line for that journal, excepting at the special request of the heads of the departments to which I, occasionally, contribute.

I have done. I have urged, for some years past, all that I have said here and in my last letter, upon those of my friends, and they are many, who are members of the Anglo-Jewish Association, with the simple result of being thought a monomaniac. If I am so, in this respect, there are many of the community similarly afflicted—as the Association will find out to its cost, if it do not re-organize itself and bring its work more into proportion with the time, talent, and money at its disposal. It has the machinery to do much good. A perusal of its report, though it be a trial of patience, will show that it takes but little advantage of its opportunities. Let the public judge for itself.

I think it right to mention that I told Sir A. H. Layard, and other persons of influence, who, in the East, enquired of me concerning the Anglo-Jewish Association, that it could hardly be said to represent more than a section of the English Jews, and that it was hoped that it would soon find occasion to effect some good for the community which it claims to represent.

Thanking you for your liberality in inserting this letter.

Yours obediently, Sydney M. Samuel.

1, Regent Street, W.; 1st February, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I really think it is splitting straws and miserable quibbling on the part of the Anglo-Jewish Association for not meeting Mr. S. Samuels' impeachment of its anterior proceedings merely on account of the tone of his letter.

The outside public is only to be convinced by statements being controverted, and in the absence of official contradiction can only assume that it arises from inability.

When charges are made by a responsible and influential writer in a journal which circulates throughout the civilized world, they certainly merit a reply of some kind, and the absence of such shows a lamentable weakness. There cannot be a doubt in any impartial mind that his opening statement is correct, which was that the Anglo-Jewish Association does not enjoy public confidence. It would have been worth columns of argument to have given the Jewish public at large an opportunity of judging of the strength of the Association by stating the number of subscribers in the United Kingdom at one penny a week, and how many above that minimum. The paucity of members is to be ascribed to the Anglo-Jewish Association assuming to itself vast powers which it does not possess by election, firstly as regards its political functions, and, secondly, as regards its being the almoner of money contributed, which is spent in a way not always consonant with the views of the donors as regards the town where education ought to be fostered. I am perfectly contented to leave the political condition to the care of Mr. J. M. Montefiore and Baron Henry de Worms, provided they do not trouble too much the Foreign Office for every petty grievance, and provided they call into their Council others whose immense social importance by intimate friendship of all the sovereigns and noble houses of Europe, is universally recognized. A wise course has been adopted by the decision not to interfere as regards the Russian Jews. That can be safely left to the influential parties now at work, and as one behind the scenes in this as well as regards the Roumanian Jews, I can also state that there are political considerations fortunately mixed up in the question of complete Jewish emancipation, and that its advocacy is based rather on ulterior considerations than on any particular love for ourselves. Much depends on the attitude and final determination of Russia in the matter, and her decision will settle that of Austria, France, and England. When I was at Homburg in August of last year, Boresco came from Bucharest for forty-eight hours to see an illustrious coreligionist.

I now come to the charitable organization of the Anglo-Jewish Association. It has no defined plan. Subscribers with a perfect knowledge of towns in Europe, Asia, and Africa, where need is required, may see their money expended uselessly to found schools where not only they have not been requisitioned to do so, but on the contrary, where they are opposed by the authorities.

I am truly sorry to state that by a telegram dated Jerusalem, 25th January, the death is announced of my worthy friend the Chacham Bashi of Jerusalem. I have a copy of his letter to Mr. Charles Netter, which I shall soon publish, regarding it as "his last act and deed." The Jews of Jerusalem are not averse to progress in their own way. They object to modern civilization being imported as ready-made goods or pitchforked into them without previous consultation. They desire, very properly, that progress should be intimately associated with the maintenance of traditional observances. The Haham Bashi observes regarding the Halukah, that reforms should be introduced, but that the present time is inopportune, and that the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in their circular regarding the proposed schools in Jerusalem, dated 15th January, 1880, believes it is impossible at the present moment to touch the question of the Halukah, nor to take any measure which would have the appearance of foreign interference in the mode of distributing these gifts. For this I have in print contended repeatedly.

The Anglo-Jewish Association should only foster schools where poverty exists amongst the inhabitants, and when requested to do so. The Jews of Constantinople are well able to do so, although £500 has been sent from London to Mrs. Solomon Fernandez, a lady on whom it is impossible to lavish too much praise for her unwearied exertions to establish girls' schools, aided by her numerous friends of every religious denomination, especially Greeks. On Thursday next, February 5th, she gives a fancy dress and masked ball for the benefit of the Galata Jewish Schools. I was rather astonished that Midhat Pacha's eloquent appeal for schools at Damascus was not at once taken up by the Anglo-Jewish Association in London, and simultaneously by the Alliance Israélite Universelle. I have already remitted £5, weeks ago, for that purpose, to Rabbi Mardon at Damascus.—Yours obediently, H. Guedalla.

February 2nd, 1880.

THE BRADFORD CONGREGATION AND THE SABBATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In last week's *Chronicle* you published a letter of the Rev. Professor Marks, in which the following occurs: "So thoroughly opposed," observes the Professor, were my feelings to such an innovation, that within the last year I unhesitatingly refused to listen to the application of a minister of a provincial congregation in the North of England to receive his synagogue as one of the branches of my own, because I was informed that the weekly service was held by him on Sunday instead of Saturday." Now as it was I who once had some correspondence with the Rev. Professor respecting the Sabbath and holding, the Professor, utterly incapable of misrepresenting me or anyone else, you will allow me to correct the words as having been used by the reverend gentleman.

1st. My correspondence with the Professor took place, not as his letter implies, "within the last year," which would be the year 1878, but fully *five* years before that date, *i.e.*, December 1873. My two letters concerning the subject that I had sent to the Professor, are before me in copy, one of which bears the date of the 4th, the other that of the 24th of December, 1873.

Since that time I had not the pleasure to exchange letters with the Professor on the subject. It is a peculiar memory this of the Professor!

2nd. The Professor is quite wrong to say "that the weekly service held by him" (*i.e.*, the writer) "on Sunday instead of Saturday." For there was no weekly service held by me. All I did in the first year of my residence here, in 1873–74, was to deliver lectures on religious and other topics once or twice in a whole month on Sundays, in order to induce my hearers to form a congregation and to have regular Sabbath services according to the Fourth Commandment; compare my Catechism "Religion and Morals," page 13 to 15. The Rev. Professor has the little book in his possession since 1876.

With the help of God (and against the Rev. Professor's counsel who advised me, in June 1874, when I called upon him, to leave Bradford and go to America,) I succeeded in my task, and since October 1874, regular Sabbath services and sermons have been held by me on Saturdays, which I feel proud to state are, comparatively speaking, attended by larger numbers than those of any London synagogues.

Permit me further to comment upon one of your own words, Mr. Editor, which you were good enough to insert at the close of a "Note" concerning our synagogue on page 12 of last week's *Chronicle*. You observe: "The Rev. Dr. Strauss is the minister of this congregation, the service of which is conducted on advanced Reform principles." According to which standard of Jewish religion you judge our cause here I should like to know; nor do I think you are quite *au fait* as regards our religious principles. Anyhow, I do not see why you call them "advanced Reform." If, therefore in future, you do us the favour of mentioning our synagogue in the *Chronicle*, please speak of us as "Reformed Jews." We are quite satisfied with such a title, feel quite "orthodox" in having "Reformed some mediæval ceremonials and prayers, returning to the good and simple ancient forms of Jewish worship," and have no pretence to any further "advancement."—Yours obediently, Joseph Strauss.

19, Oak Lane, Bradford; February 1880–5640.

SEPHARDIM AND ASHKENAZIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am happy to think that the sentiments expressed so glowingly in the leader of your last issue have been practically anticipated by the community, and acted upon for full forty years. During this interval there has been no bar-sinister placed by either *minhag*, against the opposite ritualistic school, whether Ashkenazi or Sephardi. Gentlemen of the German *minhag* have been freely accepted as ministers by the Portuguese body of England and *vice versa*. The Rev. Isaac H. Myers, his brother, the Rev. Emanuel Myers, the late Rev. Barnett Abrahams, and Dr. Artom all represented the Tedesco family. On the other hand,

the Rev. A. P. Mendes was for many years minister of the Birmingham congregation. The Portuguese Synagogues, parent and branch, have again and again availed themselves of the services of the preachers of their German brethren, to wit, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Loewe, the Rev. B. H. Ascher, the Rev. A. L. Green; while the late Chacham and the Rev. A. P. Mendes have lectured severally in the German Metropolitan Synagogues. Nor has this *entente cordiale* been confined to the clergy alone. Mr. F. B. Halford is a German of the Germans, who only became a member of the Portuguese Synagogue by accident, owing to want of accommodation in the German West-end places of worship. He is now one of the wardens of the Portuguese congregation, and yet the synagogue stands on its old foundation.

I do hope we will all agree to permit the history of feuds to die, of their own accord. And if they be dead, as I trust they are, why call the departed into being again, every now and then, just to tell us what fools our fathers' were? I certainly can see no useful purpose served by thes periodical revivals of ugly facts. Let us resolve to work together in harmony. This we shall best do by retaining a healthy independence, and by wisely forgetting that which is painful in the relations of the past.

Yours obediently,
A DUTCHMAN.

THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It may be interesting, perhaps, to some of your readers to learn that "the Lost Tribes of Israel" had been found as early as the 16th century. A Friesic writer of that period, Master Cornelis Kempius, in detailing all the fanciful headgears, dresses, pelisses, &c., worn by the ladies of Friesland in his day, gravely records his opinion that, "looking at their inordinate love of finery, they *must* be descended from the lost Tribes of Israel." Unfortunately for this sapient theory of Master Kempius, the women of Friesland are the fairest of the fair.—Yours obediently,

Lewisham.
A. V. W. B.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Mr. Haim Guedalla, has clearly, not carefully read my letter about the Hotel Continental, probably because the matter is one of no great importance. I may mention that two persons called there last Sunday, and on being told that the *Kosher* arrangements were made under my direction, and that I was within, preferred to slink away. On the next day, I received a lengthy and anonymous letter, stating that it could not be *Kosher* because there was no Jewish cook, or separate kitchen. I am leaving this hotel shortly, for private apartments, but any one ordering a meal on the previous day to that on which it is required, can have the arrangements carried out which I described. They are all that an individual who cannot afford the expensive luxury of a Jewish cook, and who has no lady to supervise his household, can reasonably expect. I have rarely met with more obliging gentlemen than the proprietors of this hotel.

Yours obediently,
SYDNEY M. SAMUEL.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Samuel Goldreich, of 10, Carlton Street, Nottingham, writes to us complaining of the apathy of the Nottingham Jews in not actively bestirring themselves to erect a synagogue in that town. At present, Mr. Goldreich says, the Jews of Nottingham meet in a dirty room above a leather store, where the cold in winter and the smell in summer are beyond description, and the Jewish institutions in Nottingham are in the same position now that they were fifty years ago.

RECEIVED: From Mrs. S. Jewell, Jersey, 10s. 6d. for Anglo Jewish Association, 5s. for Soup Kitchen, and 4s. 6d. for Penny Dinners; from "A. J.," 10s. (Stamps) for Penny Dinners.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Liverpool Reform Club in support of Lord Ramsay's candidature. Mr. Cohen wrote:—"I should also much have liked to make an appeal on the present occasion to my coreligionists at Liverpool. By all means let those Jews who are Tories vote for the Tory candidate; but, on the other hand, let those who are Liberals exert their utmost to oppose a candidate who takes a leading part in the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and let them gratefully and strenuously support a party, who, at a time when the Jewish cause was unpopular, advocated those great principles of religious toleration and liberty which the Tories oppose as long as they possibly can, and which we even now find them resisting, when they refuse to accede to so moderate a measure as Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill. I, for my part, do not believe that Mr. Whitley will be more successful in honestly converting Liberal Jews to Toryism than his society is in honestly converting Jews to Christianity."—The following telegram was forwarded by Baron H. de Worms to Mr. A. B. Forwood, the Chairman of Mr. Whitley's Committee: "I cannot follow Mr. Cohen's example, which I strongly deprecate, savouring as it does of interference and dictation, promoting sectarianism, and being calculated to revive and maintain prejudices. My coreligionists are, I know, as much impressed as I am with the necessity of defending the honour and constitution of the country of their birth or adoption. If the religious question is unfortunately to be imported into politics, they will remember that Mr. Gladstone for years was against the emancipation of their race, while Lord Beaconsfield consistently supported it. They will also know how to estimate Mr. Gladstone's Sheffield letter in answer to an appeal for the suffering Jews in the East as compared with the action of Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin in originating and insisting upon the fulfilment of Clause 44 of the Berlin Treaty, making Jewish emancipation the condition of the recognition of Roumanian independence."

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.—The Council of the Social Science Association having recommended the Government to include in the census to be taken next year the "religious profession" of every inhabitant of the kingdom, the executive committee of the Liberation Society have passed resolutions intimating that any such attempt will meet with strenuous opposition. They affirm that such an enquiry "would involve an unwarrantable interference with personal opinion; would not serve any good practical purpose; would prove seriously misleading in its results, and would inevitably excite great bitterness of feeling." Should the Government include such a provision in the forthcoming Bill it will, it is stated, meet with the same resistance as that which led to its abandonment in 1861.

FREEMASONRY.—The usual monthy meeting of the Lodge of "Joppa," was held on Monday evening, Bro. Henry Hymans, W.M., in the Chair.—The members of the "Samson" Lodge met on Tuesday.—Bro. H. De Solla has been appointed organist of the "Caxton" Lodge.

SUNDAY LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just confirmed the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which upheld the conviction of a Seventh Day Baptist for working on Sunday, contrary to the Sunday Law of 1794. Mr. Horatio Gates Jones and others, are agitating for the repeal of the Law.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW SYNAGOGUE IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, the 30th of December last, a new synagogue styled *Shaar Hashamaim* ("Gates of Heaven,") at Tanna, near Bombay, was solemnly consecrated with the usual ceremony. The service was attended by a large congregation of male and female worshippers. A procession of gentlemen carrying Scrolls of the Law having been formed, the door of the synagogue was opened by Mr. Abraham Benjamin Elalkar, who exclaimed in Hebrew, "Open unto me the gates of Righteousness." The procession then entered the sacred edifice, and in the progress towards the Ark the Rev. Haham David Judah Hashkanaz chanted excerpts from the Psalms. The usual seven circuits round the Reading Desk (which was presented by Mr. Samuel Isaji) were then made, and the choir chanted the customary Psalms. During the singing of the 150th Psalm, the procession proceeded towards the Ark, Mr. Abraham Benjamin placed therein the *Sepharim*. The Perpetual Lamp was then lighted by Mr. Moses Daniel who had presented it to the congregation. The usual afternoon service was then said by Rabbi Hashkanaz. Mr. David Daniel then delivered a sermon in Marathi, Mr. Samson Abraham offered up a prayer in Marathi, Mr. Ezra Reuben said a prayer in English for the Holy land, and Mr. Daniel Moses chanted in a beautiful voice a hymn in Marathi, composed by himself for the occasion. The Prayer for the Queen and Empress of India and the Royal Family was recited by Rabbi Hashkanaz. The evening service was then conducted by the Rev. Shalom Joseph, minister of the old synagogue at Bombay.

At the conclusion of the service a meeting, attended by a large number of distinguished non-Jewish persons, was held in a spacious *mandwa*.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan, C.S., the Judge of the Sessions' Court at Tanna, was invited to the Chair, and Mr. Samuel Esajee of the Public Works Department, was appointed a Vice-President, Mr. Solomon Daniel then read a report in Marathi, and Mr. Benjamin Samson addressed the meeting in Marathi. The Chairman then rose and spoke as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Our Jewish friends hold high holiday to-day on the event of the opening of the beautiful synagogue now in our view. They have kindly invited us to share in their festivity, and have done me the honour to call me to this chair. Myself a Christian and a Catholic I can take no part, and others here can take no part, directly or indirectly, in our friends' religious observances on this occasion, but I feel myself at liberty to invite all here present, Christians, Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsees, to congratulate our Jewish friends on having provided for themselves a commodious and handsome edifice in which to worship God, the eternal Father, according to their light and the dictates of their own consciences. (Cheers.) To many present, the early history of the Jewish people is intensely interesting. Not only on account of its great ethnical importance, but as being bound up with associations too holy to be referred to by a Christian at this time and place. I shall, therefore, only briefly invite your attention to the position which the Jewish people have occupied since the destruction of Jerusalem by the army of the Roman Emperor Titus. Driven from their own beloved and cherished land and city, a land which flowed with milk and honey, a city which had been for ages the city of God, the children of Israel were scattered throughout the whole civilized world, always maintaining wherever they went the distinctions of their race. (Cheers.) Throughout what are called the middle ages, and later the Jews in Europe exercised a great and beneficial interest in every country, especially in Spain and in the important and wealthy Italian and Mediterranean republics and monarchies. Industrious, frugal, and loyal to the Governments under which they lived, generally in bright contrast to the frivolity, profusion, and luxury of their rulers, they set an honourable example to the world and gradually acquired a substantial power, which history informs us they exercised, on the whole advantageously to civilization. (Hear, hear.) At the present time the influence of the Jewish people in Europe is probably much greater than is popularly supposed. To-day an English nobleman of pure Jewish blood sways, under Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the destinies of this vast British Empire of ours, on which the sun never sets, and here in India in this Presidency of Bombay, it is but lately that a most distinguished officer of the Jewish race and religion, retired from the highest executive office next to that of Governor, honoured by the whole community, and quite the pride of the great service to which he belonged, to take his seat at the Council board of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Much cheering.) The Jews of Tanna are numerically a humble community, but are much respected by their fellow-townsmen. (Hear, hear.) I shall now only mention the names of a few (the first, alas! now no more) of my late friend, Mr. Musajee Balajee, formerly Native Commandant of the Tanna Police, of Mr. Solomon Daniel, of the Survey Department, of Mr. Samson Abraham, of Subedar Samuel Moses, lately a meritorious officer of that very distinguished corps, H.M.'s 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and last, but not least, of our valued friend Dr. Samuel Daniel, of whose high reputation as a medical officer it is unnecessary to say anything to a Tanna audience, of whom so many have had personal experience of his professional skill and assiduous attention. (Applause.) I am sure that our friend Surgeon-Major Boustead will endorse what I say. (Dr. Boustead here made a sign of assent.) All these gentlemen have, I am informed, been instrumental in raising the new synagogue, and I am also asked to mention the name of Mr. Samson David, of the Bombay Medical Department who has been a liberal contributor. (Hear.) It is now my privilege, at the request of any Jewish friends, to hand to my old friend (I think that we have known each other for nine years) Subedar Samuel Moses "a deed of respect" signed by the whole Jewish community at Tanna, in token of their high appreciation of his untiring services to them. (The Chairman then turned towards the Subedar.) Subedar Saheb, in doing so, I congratulate you in the name of this meeting, and wish you many more years of happiness and of public and private usefulness. (Loud and continued cheering.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, in your name, I congratulate our Jewish friends on their prosperity at Tanna, and thank them for their kind and genial hospitality to-day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Samuel Isajee, the Vice-Chairman of the meeting, then addressed a few words to the assembly, thanking the Judge for presiding, and Dr. Boustead and the ladies and gentlemen for attending.

The meeting then dispersed.

"A KINDLY DECISION."—Under this heading the *City Press* reports the following case heard before Alderman Owden, at the Guildhall Police Court on Monday Abraham Jacobowitz, a Pole, was brought up on a charge of annoying Mr. Isaiah Benjamin, the collector of the Jewish Board of Guardians, 13, Devonshire Square. The complainant said he knew the prisoner was in distress, and all he required was that he should understand that he could not come to Devonshire Square and annoy him. At the present time they were full of applications, and had to exercise the greatest care. Prisoner refused to leave when requested, and was violent. Having made a promise never to go there again, the Alderman said: Were you an Englishman I should send you to prison; but as you are a foreigner, and you say your children want bread, I shall discharge you, and order you to receive 5s. from the poor-box. If you can't get work you will have to go to our union. I dare say I shall be blamed by some for assisting you, but you must be careful not to annoy again. The prisoner, who appeared too overcome to acknowledge the kindness of the alderman, then left the court.

DUBLIN.—On Sunday evening the members of the Dublin Hebrew Congregation presented to the Warden, Mr. M. De Groot, a testimonial in appreciation of his valuable services during his six years' tenure of office. The testimonial consisted of a silver salver, bearing an appropriate inscription, and accompanied by a handsomely illuminated address. The speakers on the occasion were Alderman Harris, who, on behalf of the congregation made the presentation; Mr. John D. Rosenthal, the Rev. J. Sandheim, and the Rev. Ph. Bender. Mr. De Groot feelingly expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him, and assured the members that he would strain every nerve, whether he was in or out of office to promote the interests of the congregation.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

A meeting of the General Council of the United Synagogue was held on Tuesday evening, at the Central Synagogue Chambers. There were present: Sir N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD, President, in the Chair; Messrs. H. A. Abrahams, E. Alex, A. Arnholz, D. Benjamin, J. Bergtheil, E. A. Cohen, I. A. Cohen, L. L. Cohen, L. Davidson, C. Davis, D. Davis, J. Davis, N. Davis, M. Bentwitch, E. Berg, R. Z. Bloomfield, H. H. Collins, A Flatau, S. Frankenberg, J. Goldhill, F. M. Halford, M. Harris, H. Hart, M. Hart, H. Hymans, H. A. Israel, D. H. Jacobs, H. Jacobs, M. Jacobs, S. Jacobs, J. Jonas, I. A. Joseph, M. S. Joseph, N. S. Joseph, R. Lazarus, A. Levy, Hyam Levy, L. Levy, A. I. Lion, P. London, E. Lucas, J. Magnus, I. M. Marks, S. Montagu, A. H. Moses, M. S. Oppenheim, L. Ososki, M. Samuel, A. M. Silber, I. Solomons, Saul Solomon, H. Tasch, M. Van Thal.

On the motion of Mr. E. ALEX, seconded by Mr. M. S. OPPENHEIM, a vote of condolence was passed to Sir B. S. Phillips, on the death of his lamented wife

On the motion of Mr. LOUIS DAVIDSON, seconded by Mr. MAURICE HART, and supported by Mr. DAVID BENJAMIN, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lionel L. Cohen for his gift of a portrait in crayon of the late Mr. Sampson Lucas, the former President of the Council. Mr. COHEN briefly acknowledged the vote.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. H. Adler, acknowledging the recent vote of the Council. It was resolved that the letter should be entered on the minutes.

[The CHAIRMAN here requested the representatives of the press to withdraw. It was intimated previously that the Council was about to consider the report of the special Committee appointed by the Council on the 6th ult., to consider certain matters connected with the East London Synagogue. We understand that the report of the Committee, which was unanimous, was adopted, with but one dissentient.]

Mr. D. DAVIS, one of the Treasurers, brought before the Council the annual accounts for adoption. He congratulated the members upon the satisfactory financial condition of the congregation. He regretted that there were a total of 700 vacant seats in the synagogues, and hoped that efforts would be made to secure additional seatholders. He pointed out that the Building Fund was totally inadequate in amount for the purposes to which it should be applied. He had no hesitation in saying that the ordinary revenue of the congregation was quite unable to meet the recurring expenditure for repairs. Unless the matter was seriously considered, it would be found that the income was unable to meet the expenditure. It had been remarked that the local synagogues had insufficient command over local expenditure. He would be pleased to see the anomaly abolished of a synagogue with an income of two or three thousand pounds, with no more control over expenditure than a synagogue having an annual income of two or three hundred Whatever remedy for that state of things might be proposed, he, for his own part, and he believed his colleagues also, would cheerfully welcome the proposition, and would sincerely hope that it would have the practical result desired.

The several accounts were then taken into consideration.

The accounts of the Great Synagogue were passed without discussion.

The accounts of the Hambro' Synagogue led to considerable debate. Mr. HYMAN A. ABRAHAMS emphatically expressed the opinion that the question of the present circumstances of the Hambro' Synagogue should be taken into serious consideration. Five years ago it had been clearly ascertained that the continued maintenance of the Hambro' Synagogue was unnecessary. That opinion was set at nought, and the synagogue had been gradually drifting from year to year into worse plight. It was clear, from the number of seats vacant in the neighbouring synagogues, that the further maintenance of the Hambro' Synagogue was quite unnecessary. Mr. H. A. ISRAEL, the financial representative, took exception to the statement made by the Treasurers to the effect that the accounts of the Hambro' Synagogue were "unreliable," which statement was, however, repeated with emphasis by the Treasurers amid the applause of the meeting. The accounts for 1879 were passed, with certain amendments. On the proposition that the Budget for 1880 be passed, Mr. HYMAN ABRAHAMS moved that it should be remitted to the Executive Committee for consideration and report. Mr. ASSUR H. MOSES seconded the amendment. Mr. FRANKENBURG opposed the motion. Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN said that the question of the adoption of the annual accounts should not be made a "peg" for a resolution to close the Hambro' Synagogue. Such a serious proposition should be raised as a distinct question. Sir N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD disagreed from the opinions of Mr. Cohen, and hoped that if the resolution of Mr. Abrahams were negatived, he would bring it up on a future occasion. There seemed to be a very erroneous opinion abroad respecting the functions of the Council. Many supposed that it merely met to vote money because it was asked for. Mr. ABRAHAMS withdrew his proposition, and intimated that he would again bring it before the Council at a future meeting. He proposed that the consideration of the accounts be deferred to the next meeting. This proposition was negatived by a large majority, and the Budget (with the amendments recommended by the Finance Committee therein) was then adopted.

The accounts of the New Synagogue were adopted without discussion. The accounts of the Bayswater Synagogue were also passed after some discussion upon one of the items. The accounts of the Central Synagogue were passed, and the Council resolved that £500 of the surplus should be appropriated to the reduction of the debenture debt. The accounts of the Borough, St. John's Wood, East London, and North London Synagogues were also passed. Mr. D. DAVIS directed the special attention of the Council to the very satisfactory nature of the accounts of the North London Synagogue. The accounts of the new West End Synagogue were passed without discussion. The general accounts of the United Synagogue, Burial Society, and Beth Hamedrash were also adopted.

The building accounts of the New West End Synagogue (an abstract of which was published in last week's *Jewish Chronicle*) were presented to the meeting. The accounts were received, and a resolution was passed, conveying to the New West End Synagogue the expression of the Council's high appreciation of the liberality of the donors to the Building Fund, and its hopes for the prosperity and success of the synagogue. It was also resolved that letters of thanks should be forwarded to the donors of numerous gifts to the synagogue.

The thanks of the Council were voted to the Treasurers and Auditors, and to Dr. A. Asher, the Secretary.

The date of the annual elections for the members of the local committees of the several synagogues was fixed for April the 18th.

AGED NEEDY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at the offices of the Jewish Board of Guardians, Mr. David Hyam, President, in the Chair. The balance-sheet, showing a very favourable result, was read and adopted. The pensioners, receiving each £13 a year, now number 86. The President alluded to some efforts made by the Aged Destitute Society to be taken over by this charity, and stated that he had explained to the officers of the Aged Destitute Society that the impoverished state of the funds of that society would not permit of an amalgamation. Special votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. E. A. Green and J. D. Moss, the Honorary Secretaries of the Ball Fund, to the Honorary Officers of the Society, and to Mr. John Hyams, the Assistant Secretary and Collector. The whole of the Honorary Officers and Committee were re-elected, the additions being Messrs. Jerrold Joseph, M. Moss, Joseph Valentine, Samuel Hyamson and Morris Harris. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

JEWISH MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.—Miss Esther Bloomfield, Miss Billah Jacobs, and Miss Sarah Cohen, students of the Training Class, have successfully passed the highest examination of the College of Preceptors, in English, modern languages, mathematics, botany, music, and drawing, Miss Sarah Cohen being distinguished with a "special" for music. The Misses Louisa Isaac, Jenny Myers, Marie Bion, Rose Lilly, Esther Genese, and Rose Franklin, pupils in the school, have also been successful in passing a lower examination in English, modern languages, mathematics, and drawing.

WIDOWS' HOME.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Widows' Home was held at the Institution on Sunday last, Mr. M. BAMBERGER in the Chair.

The meeting was convened to receive a report from a sub-committee appointed at a meeting which had been held on the previous Sunday, to consider the advisability of removing the institution, and to inspect a plot of ground adjoining the Hand-in-Hand Asylum, in Well Street, Hackney, suggested as suitable for the erection of the new Home.

Mr. MOSES DAVIS, a member of the Sub-Committee, reported that he, in company with the other members, had inspected the site referred to, and had arrived at the conclusion that it was in every respect eligible for the object in view. The ground could be purchased for about £500. Plans had been prepared for a building, according to which provision would be made for thirty-two inmates, but an additional storey could, if necessary, be added, in which thirteen more inmates could be accommodated. The erection of such a building would cost about £1,300. Although the question of amalgamation with the Hand-in-Hand Asylum would not be gone into for the present, the plans had been prepared with due regard for such an eventuality, and little expense would be incurred in connecting the two buildings. The Sub-Committee were of opinion that it would not be advisable at that meeting to enter into minor details with regard to the proposed removal of the Home to Hackney, and would, therefore, defer bringing up a full report to a future meeting. He, therefore, proposed the ajournment of the meeting.

In the course of a brief discussion which ensued, Mr. B. I. VAN STAVEREN, as a member of the Committees of both institutions, advocated an amalgamation of the Home with the Hand-in-Hand Asylum, on the grounds of economy, whilst the CHAIRMAN, on the other hand, who is also on the Committees of both charities, argued from his experience, as a member of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, that no saving would be effected by an amalgamation, as separate establishments would have to be kept up for the men and the women. The Home was well managed, and its expenditure was extremely economical. He saw no reason, therefore, why it should not be maintained as a separate institution, and had every confidence that the money required for the purchase of ground and the erection of a new building would be forthcoming.

The motion for adjournment having been carried, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

TRADESMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Society was held on Tuesday last at Bonn's Hotel, Great Prescot Street. Mr. L. H. Phillips, C.C., President, in the Chair. Mr. B. I. Van Staveren occupied the Vice-chair. The Society was established in 1859, for the purpose of distributing to the poor of all denominations tickets valued at one shilling each, with which they could provide themselves during the winter with the necessaries of life. The Society is limited to about twenty members, and it speaks volumes for their charitable feelings no less than for their energy, that this small band collected a sum of money, chiefly by means of a theatrical speculation, sufficient to divide £500 worth of tickets among the poor, of which sum £45 was distributed through the medium of a few charitable institutions. The nett receipts of the last "benefit" at the Drury Lane Theatre amounted to £504. The funded property of the Society amounts to £615. During the last five years the Society has distributed gifts exceeding £2,500. At the termination of the dinner, which was excellently served by Mr. Bonn, Grace was said by Mr. Henry Harris, the Secretary. The loyal toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and duly honoured. These were followed by that of "The Corporation of London," proposed by Mr. D. Tallerman, and responded to by Mr. Morrison, C.C. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Tradesmen's Benevolent Society," the Chairman expressed his great pride at presiding over a charity, which he ventured to assert, though only a small one, was equal to any Jewish benevolent society in the metropolis. He briefly traced the growth of the charity from its inception when its exchequer amounted only to some six or seven shillings, until the present day, when in spite of the prevalent bad times, as much as £500 were given away in one winter. The Society, small as it was, had to the best of its means, assisted other Jewish charities of a more extensive character. This fact was most pleasing to the members. It would be an act of injustice on his part were he not to mention that the prosperity which the Society had attained was in a large measure owing to the indefatigable exertions of their excellent Treasurer (Mr. Henry Lazarus) who, to the great regret of all, was prevented from attending the festivity in consequence of a domestic affliction. Having urged the members to continue their cordial co-operation and praiseworthy labours, the Chairman concluded by proposing the toast which was received with enthusiasm, and responded to by Mr. Henry Emanuel. Among other toasts were "Prosperity to Kindred Charities," proposed by Mr. Mark Manus, and responded to by Mr. A. Rosenfeld on behalf of the Board of Guardians, and by Mr. Israel Hyman, for the Society Promoters of Charity; "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. D. Tallerman; "The Vice-President and Treasurers," proposed by Mr. L. M. Myers (one of the founders of the Society). "The Visitors," acknowledged by Mr. L. Somers; "The Trustees" (Messrs. I Davis and M. Manus); "The Auditors" (Messrs. M. Boas and D. Tallerman): "The Press," and "The Secretary" (Mr. Henry Harris.)

"THE MOUND OF THE JEW."—On Tuesday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, a paper by Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., was read, entitled, "Some Remarks on Excavations made in Tel-el-Yahoudeh (the Mound of the Jew), near Cairo, and on some antiquities brought thence and now in the British Museum." The mound was stated to be about 20 miles from Cairo, on the side of Matarieh or Heliopolis, the Biblical On. It had long been regarded as enclosing the site of the temple built by Onias, the Jewish High Priest, who led the colony of his countrymen from Jerusalem to Egypt, when the Holy City and its Temple were desecrated by King Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 168.) The description of this temple given by Josephus is that it was built on the site of a deserted shrine dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Basht, statues of which divinity had accordingly been found at Tel-el-Yahoudeh, and that it was finally closed by Paulinus, after the destruction of Jerusalem. The problem which the curious relics discovered in the mound present was that of ascertaining the nature of the edifice which they adorned, and more particularly whether it was the one constructed or adapted by Onias for his temple. There could be no doubt that an edifice was built by or for Rameses III., as proved by the hieroglyphs on the tiles and on the statues. An inscription quoted by Brugsch Bey showed also that a palace was actually erected on this site by Rameses III.; but as to whether this was the building appropriated by Onias, we had as yet few *data*. Josephus described it as a temple, but writing at a distance of a ruined building, the mistake might easily have been made. There was the name, "Mound of the Jew," in favour of the tradition; but this was not conclusive, and a local antiquary of eminence considered it to be likely that the name was derived from a massacre of the Jews there by the Arabs. The decorative work bearing Greek characters was probably made by Alexandrine artists, and might have been of the time of Onias. The manufacture must have become extinct before the era of the Byzantines, as it could have been largely used by them and the Arabs. A much nearer clue to Onias's temple might possibly have been obtained from an Hebrew inscription found at the Tel by Signor Lanzone, of Turin; but the stone which bore it was lost by the sinking of a boat in the Nile, and no copies of the inscription were known to Professor Lewis. The Rev. A. Löwy and the President made some remarks, and expressed the society's obligations for the paper.

EDUCATION IN PALESTINE.—Mr. Israel Davis, M.A., on the day of his marriage forwarded to the Secretary of the Anglo-Jewish Association a donation of £10 in aid of the fund which is to be raised for the furtherance of education in the Holy Land. It is to be hoped that the initiative taken by Mr. Davis will be followed by the numerous friends of Jewish education.

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WEST.—Paddington, Notting Hill, Notting Hill Gate, Bayswater, Maida Vale and Marylebone, 10·30 a.m.; South Kensington, Shepherd's Bush and Hammersmith, 12 a.m.

NORTH-WEST.—St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, Kilburn and Belsize Park, 10·30 a.m.; Hampstead, West Hampstead and South Hampstead, 11·15 a.m.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Shebat 24	Feb. 6	Sabbath commences 4 30	משפטים	II. Kings xii. 1 17.
Saturday	25	7	Sabbath terminates 5·42	Exodus xxi. 1 to end of xxiv.; also xxx. 11-16.	
			פרשת שקלים		
Sunday	26	8			
Monday	27	9			
Tuesday	28	10			
Wednesday	29	11			
Thursday	30	12	א״ דראש חדש		

Thursday and Friday next, 12th and 13th February, will be Rosh Hodesh Adar.

Friday next, February 13, Sabbath commences 5.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.
Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, Scriptural Exposition, by Mr. M. D. Davis, at the Cutler Street Synagogue, 8.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7.
Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, Entertainment, 8.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, Lecture, 8.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.
Anglo-Jewish Association, Meeting of the Council, at the Bayswater Jewish Schools, 8·30.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.
Hand-in-Hand Asylum, Meeting of Committee, at the Asylum, 23, Well Street, Hackney, 7.

The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880—5640.

THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

WHEN it is considered that but nine years have elapsed since the foundation of the United Synagogue, the results achieved must be considered as simply astounding. With the exception of the fact that, in most other European countries, the State and the municipality contribute, pecuniarily, to the maintenance of the synagogal observance of our holy religion, the United Synagogue much resembles a Continental Consistory. The latter, however, charges itself, *inter alia*, with the duty of religious education, a circumstance as affecting the United Synagogue, which may, advantageously, be enlarged upon at some future time.

The work of the United Synagogue is not unattended with difficulty. It is difficult to fix the due amount of financial liberty to be permitted to each local board. Whether the *juste milieu* has, as yet, been arrived at, is an open question. On balance the funded property has decreased, in a period of ten years, by £8,300, and at the latter end of 1869, £6,000 stock was sold out towards the erection of the Central Synagogue, making a decrease of £14,800 in twelve years. A generation is reckoned to last for twenty-five years. It remains to be seen whether the balance will or will not be replaced in the remaining period of thirteen years.

On the other hand, the results achieved are truly remarkable. The Borough Synagogue has been set free from debt, at a cost of £1,200. There was but £676 outstanding on account of the North London Synagogue when it joined the Union in 1878, which will be all paid off by the year next ensuing. In December 1870, there was £7,800 of debenture debt due on account of the Central Synagogue; this has been paid off, and a further sum of £5,300 raised among the members to pay the balance due to the builders. This synagogue was redecorated for the first time in 1879, at a cost, to the members, of £1,300. The East London Synagogue has been opened at a total cost of £11,000; the St. John's Wood Synagogue at a cost of about £3,800; and the New West End at a cost of about £25,000. The entire site of the Great Synagogue was converted into a freehold at a cost of £1,070; the leasehold property adjoining it in Mitre Square at a cost of £9,300, was similarly converted; the tithe charge on the New Synagogue in St. Helen's place, was redeemed at a cost of £625; and the ground rent of the Hambro' Synagogue was purchased at an expenditure of £900.

About £6,600 raised from the public, was increased by the United Synagogue to £9000 for the purchase of Willesden Cemetery; £4,600, raised by the sale of stock, was spent in enlarging and enclosing the West Ham Cemetery; the handsome new Beth Hamedrash was erected, and the old one sold.

On the formation of the United Synagogue in December, 1870, the number of male seatholders was 1,437, and the present number is 2,489. The same five synagogues that contained 1,437 male seatholders in 1870, have now 1,604, while the number of synagogues has increased to ten, by the additions of the Borough Synagogues in 1872 and the North London in 1878 (both in existence previously to the formation of the United Synagogue); by the erection of the East London Synagogue, opened in 1877; the St. John's Wood in 1876; and the New West End in 1879. Since November, 1873, the salaries paid have increased by, at least, £900 annually, to the former officers, besides the salaries, necessarily, paid to new officials of new synagogues. We have now two cemeteries in lieu of one. Subventions of £200 per annum to the Jews' College, and £250 to the CHIEF RABBI's delegate have been added to the expenses. There has been, however, no increase in the grant to the Board of Guardians, which assists the Council largely and efficiently in various departments. The Hospital, Prison, and Reformatory visitation work costs £335 annually, and the funds were charged with £2,700 in 1879 on account of various charity work, while, under special bequests, £1,800 was allotted in the same direction, and charity funerals cost £700—making a total of £5,200 expended in works of charity. From the admirably prepared accounts we gather that the "real" property of the United Synagogue is insured for a sum of £142,470, and that the "funded and trusts'" property represents a total of £127,955 11s. 11d., besides an annual income from rents and bequests of £518 2s. 5d.

While the financial results thus duly set forth are in the highest degree remarkable, the moral achievements are not less a subject for congratulation. It must be borne in mind that the United Synagogue is a purely financial institution. Sentimentality finds but little place within its scope. But its effects upon the solidarity of the London Jews, are beneficial in a great and important measure, and the cohesion of its constituents is a large element of strength, and an element by no means diminished by the addition of the New West End Synagogue, the accession of which, it was, in some quarters, feared, might be hurtful to its neighbour, the Bayswater Synagogue. Nothing of the kind has taken place. The seat-rental of the latter synagogue has only diminished by the insignificant sum of £160, while the offerings have increased by £286 0s. 9d., or £415 6s. more than the "Budget Estimate." Of course some years will elapse before the New West End Synagogue can make any very substantial contribution to the General Fund, but the income and financial strength which it even at present brings in, is highly valuable.

The Treasurer's report clearly proves that a large proportion of the Jews of London do not contribute to any London synagogue. They only have recourse to them when they absolutely need them, such as on occasions of marriage or death, but do not, otherwise, contribute to our great religious Corporation. This is observable, not alone among the humbler classes, but among the richer classes of the community. It is a crying scandal and a grave disgrace. The poorer classes prefer to belong to one of the numerous *Hebras* which, literally, abound in the East End. The number of seatholders in the City synagogues is decreasing annually, although seats can be obtained therein at very moderate rentals. The large number of foreigners resident in the East End should join a regular synagogue, if it be only out of gratitude for the great charitable, and other, benefits enjoyed by them in troublous times, such as we have just passed through. To form "wheels within wheels," or little communities within a great one, is to weaken the general body. They have no right, if permanent residents, to isolate themselves from their English coreligionists. Their moral, if not their financial, support, would be, in a high degree, useful. They would find that they, and their poorer brethren would, alike, benefit by their adherence to a recognized congregation. They should hasten to assimilate themselves, completely, with the community amongst whom they dwell. The West London Synagogue of British Jews should be induced to join the Union. There are valuable and, frankly speaking, wealthy men within their ranks. The foundation of their synagogue was induced by a moment of pique, under great provocation, and the time has come for the cessation of schisms in our midst. This once effected, the United Synagogue could proceed to its inevitable work of centralizing the Jews of the United Kingdom under its banner.

The condition of the Hambro' Synagogue is, in the highest degree, unsatisfactory, and an amelioration of its system of working should be insisted upon. No steps have been taken towards the desirable consummation of providing a sufficient Building Fund. Last year we suggested that it should be done by means of new tax upon the seatholders, or by the special appropriation of a portion of the existing rates, and we see no reason to modify this suggestion, which should be carried out forthwith.

There is that happiness which, proverbially, comes from the absence of history, to be deduced from the Report of the United Synagogue. The sympathy and substantial support of the community which it, worthily, represents are with it in its progress towards that completer development which, under its present conditions of efficient management, it can hardly fail, rapidly, to effect.

DEATH OF LADY PHILLIPS.—We regret to announce the death of the estimable wife of Sir Benjamin S. Phillips. The deceased had been suffering from ill-health for some time. She died on Saturday, at 12, Queen's Gardens, Brighton. The body was brought to London on Tuesday morning, and was buried at the West Ham Burial-Ground in a reserved grave, next to her brother, the late Henry Faudell, a former President of the Jews' Hospital and a very active member of the community. Lady Phillips, during the forty years of her married life, actively supported Sir Benjamin in the discharge of those public, civic, and communal duties which he has rendered with so much advantage to the corporation and the community, as well as with honour to himself. As it is feelingly remarked in the obituary notice of the *Times*: "During her husband's year of office as chief magistrate, in 1865, she discharged the various duties imposed upon the Lady Mayoress for the time being with much grace, tact, and dignity, and she was much beloved by her own community. She had been married to Sir Benjamin over 40 years, and she leaves two sons and a daughter."—The *Daily Telegraph* says: "To the City of London and a section of the public, Lady Phillips was chiefly known for the graceful courtesy and considerate kindness displayed by her during the notable hospitalities of Sir Benjamin's Mayorality in 1855; but only those who were nearly allied to her, or admitted to intimacy with her, could fully understand and appreciate the beauty of her mind, the innate sweetness of her disposition, the perfect simplicity of her character, and the generous and affectionate nature which, during sixty years of friendship, have brightened the career of her husband, and during forty-seven years of married life have cheered and solaced his home. Half a century of most honourable and indefatigable work has earned for the respected Alderman, position, wealth, dignity, and troops of faithful friends, whose sympathy at this moment cannot fail to afford him some alleviation of suffering."

THE LATE MR. SAMPSON LUCAS.—That very hard-working journalist and artist, Mr. Walter Goodman, has produced a capital crayon sketch of Mr. Sampson Lucas, which hangs in the Council-room of the United Synagogue. It is life-like, and clever, and the roundness of contour and the semblance of flesh are excellently portrayed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Edward Louis de Hart, who in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos was bracketed 5th Sen. Optime, is a son of Mr. J. de Hart, a leading member of the Newcastle congregation. He is 21 years of age. After having been educated by private tuition he matriculated at Christ's College in 1876.

THE JEWS OF SMYRNA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Smyrna is a sham and a delusion. After a delicious cruise down the Ægean Sea, through the Sporadic Islands of the Archipelago, you come upon a species of *cul de sac*, formed by a superb bay, surrounded by high and varied mountains, fertile at the foot, and snow-clad at the summit. In front of you is Smyrna, with a fine harbour, admitting the largest vessels to the very shore. You descend upon a broad and well-paved quay, with a tramway, and a railway running the whole breadth of the town. The houses on this quay are clean-looking and thoroughly European, as are the numerous *cafés* facing the sea. You enter the town, full of hope, and are met by the most miserably irregular, ill-paved, and filthy streets, running through squalid and dirty houses. At one step you plunge, ankle-deep, in mud; at the next you are obliged to flatten yourself against the wall to permit a string of gigantic camels (which are larger here than elsewhere) to pass, without crushing you. Less picturesque than Cairo and less clean, even, than Constantinople, Smyrna has all the defects of an Eastern town, without possessing any of its beauties, excepting such as the environing nature invests it with. It might be compared to a Dead Sea apple, were it not that that well-worn simile is an exploded fallacy. The Dead Sea apple is not beautiful to look at, neither is the inside composed of dust and ashes. It is small and yellow, hard and poisonous. But, all the same, Smyrna with its mountain and its minarets, is very handsome from without, though very ugly from within.

It contains a population of 220,000 souls, of whom some 16,000 belong to our nation. The latter, who are Sephardim, occupy themselves, chiefly, with the commerce of "valonea," a kind of indigenous acorn, largely exported for use in dyeing and tanning; figs and fruit; and work hard at smaller industries. Some are well off; many "comfortable," and a great proportion very poor. They have their own quarter, both for business, and dwelling-houses. Formerly the crowd of Jewish beggars used to be a torment to the stranger; but the Jewish young gentlemen of the town have formed themselves into a society, "Gabbai Zion," which collects from those who used to give by doles, and by means of balls and entertainments, gathers sufficient money to assist the 332 families who are on their books. The society is yet in its infancy, but possesses a bright and pleasant Consistorial Meeting-House, built some two years since. Opposite to this is the Rothschild Hospital, founded in the year 1840, by Baron Salomon Meyer de Rothschild, and restored by Baron Anselm de Rothschild in 1873. It contains fifty beds, of which, happily, but fifteen were occupied at the time of our visit. The superintending doctor, Dr. I. L. Varda, a non-Israelite Smyrniote gentleman of good family, who nobly gives his time gratuitously for this work, informed us of a peculiarity of his patients which gives him much trouble. As soon as anyone (say) a mother of a family enters the hospital, all her children, and they are, generally, many, come and camp in the room, and will not be separated from her. Hence, it is difficult to keep the rooms well ventilated, although the hospital is in good condition and well adapted for its purpose, being large and airily situated. There is a dispensary, and out-patients are attended in large numbers. The total cost is £500 per annum. The hospital is sadly in want of funds, having been, apparently, forgotten by external donors, as well as by its founders, for some years past. A Jewish hospital in Smyrna is an absolute necessity, there being no common accord possible, amongst the various religions; nor does there exist any Conversion Society to supply it, as at Jerusalem, with all its medical and dietary requirements, trusting to a stray New Testament, or an occasional Hebrew tract, to bring it a recompense.

The Alliance Israélite does some good work here. There is a boys' school under its superintendence and subvention, for instruction in French, English, Greek, Arabic, Italian, Hebrew, and their branches; a girls' school, where French, sewing, Arabic, and Hebrew are taught; and an industrial school, where tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and turnery are learnt. Our visit to Smyrna being confined to little more than the duration of a Sabbath-day, we are not fortunate enough to see these establishments in working-order. The boys' school is not very well installed, the building being in poor repair, and too small, in our opinion, for the 120 boys (40 of whom pay and 80 of whom are gratuitously received), but the progress, as regards studies, is said to be most satisfactory. The girls' school is in an excellent house, very well adapted for the purpose, and with a large garden. It is yet new, having been established but a year, and, of course, cannot show much advance at present. There are 85 girls, 52 of whom are non-paying pupils. The industrial school contains 20 youths. The head-master of the boys' school is Mr. Pariente, and the head-mistress of the girls' school Mme. Josselin, both sent by the Alliance Israélite, and both coming from the school at Rustchuk in Bulgaria, where they witnessed the revolting scenes of the last war—the lady having her furniture destroyed by the soldiery. The Anglo-Jewish Association, we were told, contributed £40 annually to the boys' and £30 to the girls' school. We have since learnt that this sum has, recently, been increased to £130.

Entirely unassisted from external sources, is the Talmud Torah School for about 500 boys, of whom 300 are orphans, situated in a thoroughly suitable building surrounding a large open court with orange-trees and a fountain. This building was the gift of a local benevolent gentleman, Mr. Haim Shimshal, who also endowed the boys' school of the Alliance with a handsome fountain. Here the children are taught Hebrew, Talmud, and the language of the country in all its branches. In the pleasant little synagogue of this institution we attended morning service. The synagogues in Smyrna are ten in number; that is to say, he public ones, for there are twenty others in private houses. None are remarkable for architectural beauty, but many have rich curtains and ornaments. In 1840, the Rothschild family of London endowed Smyrna with alms-houses to accommodate 118 poor families, which are well described in Theophile Gautier's "L'Orient." These are quite full, and although not in very good repair, are quite adequate for the wants of the inhabitants, and are of great service to an indigent population. The scene presented by this quadrangle on Sabbath was picturesque and animated in the extreme. In many of the synagogues, being Sabbath, classes of boys were being instructed in the Psalms. Smyrna possesses a Jewish newspaper, *La Esparanza*, written in the Hispano-Judaic jargon, and printed in Hebrew characters. Its editor is a Mr. Hazan.

It being שבת חנוכה, the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Palachi, a venerable and fine looking gentleman of some seventy winters, gave a sermon in the largest of the synagogues, at the time of the afternoon service. A sermon in Smyrna being a rare event, the synagogue was crowded with men clad in the varied and many-coloured garments, and with women, too, as far as could be seen through the close lattice-work of their gallery. The picture was marvellously artistic. The Chief Rabbi delivered his sermon (in the Judæo-Spanish jargon) from the Almemar, surrounded by his pupils, amongst whom, for the nonce, we were permitted to take place. The sermon, which lasted about an hour, was not received with the respectful silence to which we are accustomed, but the listeners interrupted frequently with manifestations of applause and satisfaction; and the discourse had more than once to be suspended during the passage through the street of a string of camels with their noisily clanging bells. We were told that it was an exceptionally fine discourse on the subject of the festival, but unfortunately, our ignorance of the idiom prevented us from judging it. All round the Almemar, and on frames extended above it, were exhibited large numbers of pieces of cloth and coloured cotton prints, each with a ticket attached. Remembering the synagogue at Port Saïd, used as a store-house for the goods and chattels of transitory travellers, we were at first pained to see this exhibition of "dry goods" in a place of worship. But we were speedily reassured. These were for distribution to the poor children of the city, who are thus clothed annually, at the expense of the community. They were permitted to see their prizes on the Sabbath but, of course not to carry them away.

This truly admirable means of observing a joyous religious festival could not fail to contrast itself in our mind with the religion run mad of the "dancing dervishes" which we had witnessed, for the first time, on the previous day. In a small mosque, the majority of the space is railed off in the shape of a semi-circle. In the recess, which in all mosques marks the direction of Mecca, stands the chief dervish, singing and swaying his head, his hands beating time. By his side, on this occasion, was a richly dressed *Hadji* (pilgrim) wearing the green turban of those who have made the sacred journey, or who are descendants of the Prophet, with the palest and most spiritual-looking face it is possible to imagine. On the ground, on tiger-skins, sit two musicians, playing flageolets. All round the interior of the railings are men holding each other's hands, moving their feet regularly, and swaying their bodies to and fro in marked time, making at each movement, that peculiar and panting sound caused by the loud expression of breath, which used to be so familiar to us through the street-paviours, as they drove home the stones in the pre-steam-roller times. The words, however, are "Allah Hou!" In the centre a boy with his right arm curved at the elbow, and stretched upwards, and his left hand held out horizontally, gyrated unceasingly, now quicker and now more slowly, according to the measure of the flageolet players: his white petticoat (for, in this land men wear petticoats, and women trousers,) standing out well from his body, in the shape of a tee-to-tum. Round and round the lad went, untiringly, while many of the minor performers were carried away fainting.

Watching this performance has a strange effect upon the nerves. The spectator, after a time, feels restless, and is almost inclined to join the gyrators, so that, if he be prudent, he goes away, as we did. What the precise religious significance of this ceremony is, we have been, as yet, unable to discover.

Russia and the Jews.—We learn from St Petersburg that the Commission appointed some time ago, to report upon the status of Jews in Russia, is believed to have recommended the extension of a large number of class privileges to them, and the recognition of all who at present serve the Government as being on an equality with functionaries of the orthodox religion. These reforms have the approval of the educated classes of Russia, but are greatly condemned by the ecclesiastics and lower orders.—*Globe.*

Russia.—Information reaches us that there is great distress among the Jews living in the Vistula Provinces. In most of the towns the Jews have established depôts for the sale to the poor of flour and fuel at half the cost price.

Roumania.—The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday: The Chamber naturalized three Jews yesterday. M. Fecsaneano, a member of a family of Israelites living in Roumania for 300 years, and who had himself established a match factory here, was refused naturalization on account of some alleged informality in his papers.—The *Moniteur Officiel* announces that Holland and Greece have recognized the independence of this country.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Wednesday: The *pourparlers* between Germany, France, and England on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Roumania, are expected to lead soon to an understanding. Though the three Powers are now ready to recognize Roumanian independence, they wish it at the same time to be understood that they do not regard the Jewish question as yet settled in the sense of the Berlin Treaty; but what Roumania has hitherto done in this respect is merely an instalment in the discharge of its obligations, justifying the hope that it will go on in the same direction. The negotiations now in progress seem to refer to the form in which these views of the three Powers should be expressed to the Roumanian Government.

New Zealand.—A bazaar was recently held in aid of the funds of the Timaru Synagogue. Upwards of £400 was realized.

VISITATION OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &C.

The Annual Conference of the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue and the Visitors was held on Monday evening last at the Central Synagogue Chambers. There were present: Mr. N. S. Joseph, Chairman of the Visitation Committee, in the Chair; Mr. Louis Davidson, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, Treasurer of the Relief Fund, Mr. H. A. Abrahams, Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, and Mr. Nathaniel L. Cohen, and the following Visitors: the Revs. Dr. H. Adler, I. Cohen, A. L. Green, M. Haines, I. Harris, R. Harris, M. Hast, M. Keizer, S. Lyons, I. Phillips, I. Samuel, and S. Singer; Messrs. A. L. Emanuel, J. Polack and J. Van Gelder.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, enumerated the chief statistics in relation to the work of visitation performed by the Visitors during the past year. The largest number of persons under visitation at any one time had been 382. There had been 616 new cases, and the total number of visits paid had been 1,095. The maximum number of inmates at Asylums had been 149, of which 83 were at Colney Hatch. This was a very large increase at that institution, but it was satisfactory to learn that the grand total of Jewish lunatics in all the asylums was not materially larger than in previous years. By some accident several Jews had been placed in Hanwell and Banstead Asylums, but, on attention being called to the matter, the authorities immediately transferred them to Colney Hatch. Great facilities were granted by the officials at Colney Hatch, and Drs. Sheppard and Marshall still evinced the greatest kindness and care towards the Jewish patients. It was a lamentable fact, however, that there were so few cases of cure, and during the past two years he (the Chairman) had no recollection of more than three patients having been discharged cured from Colney Hatch. There had appeared recently in the *Fortnightly Review* an article on the County Asylums. The writer there strongly condemned the existing system, and stated that the lunatics were placed in those asylums rather for safe custody than for cure. He (the Chairman) could say that Colney Hatch was a perfect model as far as such an establishment could be. Everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the patients, and all means were adopted for their recreation. But here, as in most large asylums, there seemed to be a lack of profitable employment, whereby the patients mind might be withdrawn from itself and from its broodings, and it was a question whether something could not be done to improve the condition of the lunatic in this respect. In Scotland the experiment had been tried, and with marked success. The Quakers, too, had an institution of their own near York, and there 25 per cent. of the patients were turned out cured—a much larger proportion than at any other asylum. He grieved to say that the Jewish inmates had great cause of complaint against their relatives and friends, who, with rare exception, visit them. The Rev. A. L. Green, the Visitor at Colney Hatch, had called special attention to this fact, believing that in many cases this neglect militated strongly against the recovery of patients. Since the last Conference three lunatics on discharge had been relieved from the Visitation Relief Fund at a cost of £25. With regard to Hospitals, the maximum number of patients at any one time during 1879 had been 89, of which number 59 were inmates of the London Hospital. It was hardly necessary to remind them that the London Hospital was, practically, a Jewish institution, and if the Jews had an hospital of their own they could not, possibly, have one half as perfect. It was, therefore, greatly to be deplored that it was not more liberally supported by the community. The Rev. Mr. Keizer had been appointed to visit the patients at the London Hospital in conjunction with Mr. I. M. Myers, who had been Visitor for many years, but who had found the work at times too onerous, regard being had to his other public duties. The Chairman was pleased to be able to report that the hospital returns exhibited no material increase of disease among our poor; but he believed that a great deal of preventible disease still existed, mainly attributable to the miserable condition of the dwellings of our poor, which, as yet, had rather sustained injury than improvement, by the wholesale demolition that had taken place in the Jewish quarter. No sooner were the poor displaced from their old homes than they huddled themselves together in some other crowded spot in the immediate neighbourhood. He suggested that they should be urged to remove further off, either to Old Ford or the neighbourhood about Victoria Park, where they could get more space, more air and light, and better houses, without larger outlay, and with no loss except a little loss of time. In these localities, two families, by clubbing together, could take a small house for about the same money as they were now paying in the Jewish quarter for one room each. There had been 29 patients discharged from hospitals, relieved from the Visitation Fund since the last Conference, at a cost of £63 15s. With regard to inmates of workhouses (the maximum number of which at any one time had been 11), these were mostly casual cases. In consequence of the working of the Jewish Home very few cases were permanently in workhouses, and as soon as they were discovered, they were, whenever possible, removed. There had been one workhouse inmate relieved, on discharge, by the fund. The Parochial District Schools had been periodically visited by the Rev. I. Samuel. In the Forest Gate District School he had found several Jewish children, and nearly all of these had been drafted to the Jews' Hospital or placed with Jewish families. In all the dealings with the Parochial Authorities, the Committee worked in perfect accord with the Jewish Board of Guardians. There had been a slight increase in the number of Jewish prisoners, the new cases during the year being 202. At the last Conference it was suggested, that there being a very large number of Jewish inmates at Coldbath Fields prison, a service should be held there on Sabbaths and festivals, days on which the Rev. B. H. Ascher, the clerical visitor, was unable to attend by reason of the distance from his residence. The Visitation Committee, in consequence, engaged the services of Mr. J. Polack, of Jews' College, who attends there for the purpose on Sabbaths and festivals. The service being limited by the authorities to one hour, a short order of service was prepared, under the direction of the Chief Rabbi. The Chairman next referred to the operation of the new Prisons Act, 1877. When the Bill was before Parliament, application was made to the Home Secretary to insert special clauses in the Act, giving certain exemptions to Jewish prisoners. It was officially intimated that the regulations framed for the guidance of the Governors of the prisons, would contain the exemptions sought, but after these had been published, it was found that the matter had been by some accident overlooked. Steps were at once taken, through Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, to call the attention of the Government to the fact, who gave the matter their prompt attention, and issued new orders for (1) exempting Jewish prisoners from work on Sabbaths and holidays; (2), the discharge of Jewish prisoners a day before expiry of sentence, in case of such sentences expiring on a Sabbath or holiday; (3) for notice to be given immediately on the death of a Jewish prisoner to the synagogue, and to the relatives of the deceased. These rules are now binding upon the Governors of every gaol throughout the country. There was still another grievance—the occasional drafting of Jewish prisoners to gaols in places where there was no possibility of visitation; and this grievance the Government had promised to remedy. Since the last Conference, 65 discharged prisoners had been relieved at a cost of £125. The greater portion of this amount had been spent in emigration, rather an expensive remedy, but one which he (the Chairman) thought was the most effective. He referred to the very gratifying fact of a Jewish prisoner, discharged about four years ago, to whom £10 had been voted for emigration, and who had since become so prosperous, that he had just returned to the Fund, through Mr. A. L. Emanuel, the £10 which had been spent on him. With regard to reformatories and industrial schools, the institution for girls at Cape Hill had been closed and the sole inmate discharged. There was, consequently, now neither an industrial school nor reformatory where Jewish girls could be committed; and this was certainly a very inconvenient state of things. At Netherton there were at present four Jewish boys. It was manifestly a disadvantage to have boys so far distant, but there was no reformatory near London which would accept Jewish boys, granting them religious exemptions. The case was different with industrial schools. The St. Paul's Industrial Schools in Burdett Road, Bow, had agreed to accept Jewish boys, granting them, in consideration of certain payments, special facilities for observing their religion. Advantage had been taken of these privileges, and a Jewish teacher (Mr. Van Gelder) had been engaged by the Visitation Committee to attend the Jewish boys there, to take them to synagogue on Sabbaths, and to give them Hebrew and religious instruction on Sundays. They had also special attention from the head-master and trade masters. The cost of this special treatment of so few boys was very considerable (nearly £90), but there was no alternative. Of this £90, £75 had been contributed by the United Synagogue. An appeal for subscriptions to the Visitation Relief Fund was issued last summer, but did not elicit a very satisfactory response, the total donations received being only £354, of which sum £200 was given by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild in the name of his firm. Since the last Conference, Mr. Stuart M. Samuel had succeeded Sir D. L. Salomons as Treasurer, and Mr. Louis Davidson had been elected Vice-Chairman, and the Chairman gladly took this opportunity of thanking the latter gentleman for relieving him of a large share of his responsibilities. Having briefly traversed the whole range of the Visitation work, the Chairman continued: I hope you will permit me, as this is likely to be the last occasion on which I shall address you from this chair, to tender one parting piece of counsel, which perhaps may not be found impertinent, although to some of you, of larger experience, it may be quite unnecessary. I would advise, whether your ministrations be in hospital, asylum, prison, or workhouse, that you individualize, as much as you possibly can, that you deal with each case under your care with separate thought and treatment, that you do not bestow on all alike mere vague generalities or routine ministrations, but that you obtain a knowledge of the special features and previous history of each case, and, upon that knowledge, base a special action. It is this doing good in detail which constitutes true practical philanthropy; and it is the absence of this individualizing process which tends to the failure of so many well-meant efforts. It must never be forgotten that in this special work of Visitation, you are dealing with abnormal conditions of humanity, that consequently you cannot, in treating these cases, be always guided by those fixed, hard and fast rules and principles which govern men in ordinary life, but must so individualize as to treat each case upon its merits or demerits, according to its special wants, failings, or deficiencies, guided only by one principle—to do your best with the material at your disposal. It now only remains to me to tender you my own thanks and the thanks of my colleagues for your valued services. It would be almost an impertinence to praise men who have discharged such onerous labours as yours—labours mostly unseen by mortal eyes. But I cannot forbear to express my admiration of the zeal and alacrity with which you have, during the nine years I have had the honour of presiding over this Committee, complied with every wish and every hint expressed in relation to your sacred work. Certain I am that I have frequently and largely taxed your forbearance, and imposed on some of you unpleasant labours, which many, less conscientious, would gladly have shirked; but your high sense of duty has invariably led you to sacrifice your convenience, inclination and wishes to the cause of humanity and charity. By this forbearance of yours, during the nine years that have elapsed since you first met in this room to inaugurate the scheme of visitation, now grown to such vast dimensions, the work has been carried on without interruption and without friction, without the slightest unpleasantness, without even a grumble or an unkind word, either written or spoken. Of the success of your labours I must not speak, because there is no human standard wherewith to weigh or guage the results of this your work. You deal with conditions of sin and sorrow, and suffering of every phase and depth and intensity, and from the very nature of things, the objects of your kindness will seldom come to you in after times to remind you of your goodness in the days of their bygone misery. And though the good results of your work do occasionally and accidentally come to the light of day, reflecting infinite honour upon your labours, it is not such glorification that you desire, nor such reward that you seek. For, as a pure act of duty, be the soil ever so sterile, you yet sow the seed hopefully, without stint or grudge, confident that some at least must germinate and fructify. Neither discouraged nor dismayed by the dismal scene of your work, you may well believe the promise of olden time, that "they who sow in tears shall reap in joy."

The Visitors then at the request of the Chairman, offered remarks on their visitation during the past year, and related their experiences. All of them testified to the great kindness shown by the Governors of the institutions to the Jewish inmates under their charge, and expressed their great regret with which they heard of the decision of Mr. Joseph to retire from the Chairmanship of the Visitation Committee.

Mr. Lionel L. Cohen proposed a vote of thanks to the Visitors, and expressed his high approval of the manner in which they had performed their onerous duties. The motion was seconded by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Louis Davidson then rose to pass a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and stated that the members of the Visitation Committee of the United Synagogue and the Visitors were anxious to place on record the sense of their high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to them during a period of nine years by Mr. N. S. Joseph. They were anxious to acknowledge the courtesy they had always received at his hands, and the ability he had invariably shown in deciding the many intricate questions that have come under their notice. They trusted that his arduous and beneficent labours would receive that due appreciation at the hands of the Council of the United Synagogue which they so eminently deserved, and desired that an address embodying these sentiments be engrossed on vellum, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary on behalf of the Council, and by any members of the Visitation Committee who may desire to append their names thereto and by any Visitors.

The Rev. A. L. Green seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Joseph having thanked those present for the vote, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Gladstone and the Jews.—The Jewish press throughout Europe and America have reproduced in their columns several of the protests made against the assumptions of Mr. Gladstone in his recent letter addressed to Mr. Leake, of Manchester. Our Russian contemporaries evidently fear that the remarks of Mr. Gladstone may find too readily a sympathetic echo in Russia, and thus indirectly excite much prejudice against the Jews. The following, which we quote from the *American Hebrew*, will indicate the tone of the American Jewish journals in their comments upon Mr. Gladstone's letter: "The replies have asserted a fact which we cannot too frequently repeat—that in politics there is no Jewish vote—we are Jews in faith, but we are American citizens here as our brethren are English in England, and whether Jews vote for Democratism or Republicanism in America, or for Conservatism or Liberalism in England, they do so without raising a question of Judaism. The thanks of the community are due to the magnificent justification of our people by the press of England."

The Anti-Jewish League in Germany.—An article, entitled "Our Political Prospects," has been contributed by Professor von Treitschke to a recent number of the *Preussische Jährbucher*, in which a brief exposition is given of the motives which animate many Germans at present in their hostility towards the Jews. Professor von Treitschke's attacks are more dangerous than those of the other *Judenfressers*, owing to the eminent position he holds as the historian of Germany—a position equal to that of the late Lord Macaulay in England.

Jewish Working Men's Club.—On Sunday evening an extremely successful entertainment by juveniles, was given at this club, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Hyam. The following took part in the entertainment: the Misses Louise Lyons, Rose Fisher, Julie Albu, Rosie Albu, Lily Lawrence, Eva Lawrence, Alice Samuelson, Hortense Samuelson, Lillie Hart, Leonora Myers, Rachel Myers, and Masters David A. Hyam, B. Hyman, and J. Lazarus. The whole of the novel entertainment was of a highly pleasing character, and gave intense satisfaction to the large audience. At the conclusion those who had taken part in the entertainment were thanked for their exceptionally efficient services, and a vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Hyam.—A dramatic entertainment was also given at the club on Saturday evening, under the direction of Mr. W. Parker and Mr. Hond.

THE ORIGINAL OF SHYLOCK.

Since Mr. Hawkins, the Editor of the *Theatre*, led the van of a new mode of criticism as applied to Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," nearly every shade of opinion touching the psychology of this drama has been given expression to. Mr. Hawkins's theory was optimistic in the extreme, from a Jewish point of view. According to him, Shakespeare, under the guise of depicting a monster of inhumanity, in reality made a subtle appeal to his audience for religious toleration. He showed them a monster, it is true, but transformed into one by centuries of Christian persecution, so that he succeeded in enlisting their sympathies for the Jew's wrongs, almost unawares. Subsequently, a literary symposium was held in the *Theatre*, in which various competent writers expressed views on the aims of the play, differing more or less from his. Mr. Irving (?), Mr. David Anderson, and Mr. Israel Davis, while not subscribing to the toleration theory, acknowledged that Shakespeare had intentionally softened the character of Shylock by several exquisite touches of his art. Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. Frank Marshall, and Mr. Spedding, on the other hand, could not discover any exalted motives in Shakespeare's creation of his central figure. In deference to so important a majority of opinion, Mr. Hawkins has since modified his views. But a still more extreme theory has been expounded by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the theistic lecturer, in an address which he delivered under the auspices of the Sunday Lecture Society. He not only regards the character of the Jew as that of a hero, but even goes so far as to assume that in this play Shakespeare has caricatured Christianity. Christianity is the Shylock who sheaths his knife in the breast of humanity. Shylock is the type of the unforgiving law; Antonio, who suffers for his friend Bassanio, an emblem of the vicarious principle. The unity of the play is developed and not marred by the final conversion of Shylock to Christianity, for such an incarnation of the spirit of Revenge no longer belonged to Judaism, and Christianity might, therefore, well claim him for its own. All this is exceedingly ingenious, but is it true, even supposing Shakespeare to be "a noble Scripture," and "the filtrated wisdom of the ages?" Mr. Conway's opinions on this subject we may assume are warped by his antagonism to Christianity. It is very unlikely that Shakespeare felt any prejudice against the Christian religion, and even if he did, he would hardly have satisfied himself with making so covert an attack upon it. Professor J. W. Hales, in a lecture which he recently delivered at the Working Men's College, took a more moderate view of the question. He assumed that Shakespeare with a mastery of art has let Nature speak for herself. Living Jews, he said, were very scarce in the streets of London in the Elizabethan era. Shakespeare had, therefore, to go straight to the Bible for his Jewish character. With an incomprehensible intuition, he has brought into bold relief the two chief national characteristics: thirst for revenge, such as Psalm cxxxvii. depicts, and pride of race. So true, however, is he to nature, that while the play succeeded in an age in which the Jew was generally mistrusted and hated, it is not an anachronism in the present day, in which juster ideas prevail. The kindly character of Antonio is brought out with great pains, but only that it may make his treatment of the Jew appear more unjustified. We can thus see that the Jew with his inordinate thirst for revenge is not of God's making, but of mortals'. There is at least a modicum of truth in this theory. Otherwise, it is difficult to explain how the farcical Shylock has passed away from the English stage so naturally and been replaced by a character which stands forth in all the grandeur of tragic sublimity. But was it absolutely necessary for Shakespeare to go to the Bible for his characterization of the Jew? Were then Jews as scarce in the streets of London, in the reign of Elizabeth, as Professor Hales so readily assumes? This is a question of the very highest importance in estimating the moral purpose of the play, and one which is not to be disposed of in an off-hand manner.

It has been reserved for a talented young coreligionist, Mr. S. L. Lee, of Balliol College, Oxford, to make a new and exceedingly interesting discovery on this subject in connection with a study of the State Papers, which puts the question of Shakespeare's personal acquaintance with Jews almost beyond doubt. Mr. Lee has communicated the valuable results at which he has arrived to the current number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in an article entitled, "The Original of Shylock."

The character of Shylock stands out almost alone from all Shakespeare's creations, in regard to its strong individuality. His Romans, Italians and other foreigners could all be more or less readily transformed into Englishmen. The character of Shylock alone, Mr. Lee observes, is entirely Jewish, and is incapable of such a transformation. He perhaps underrates Shakespeare's art with regard to his foreign characters, even when he adds, in the case of the Romans, "and such Roman spirit as they do possess is traceable to Plutarch." However, this may be, we must concede that compared with the other foreign characters of Shakespeare, that of Sylock is so strongly differentiated that it is a natural hypothesis that Shakespeare drew him from a living model. The strength of his domestic affections, his pious horror of eating with Christians, his fondness for Scripture illustration, and his shrewdness in trading—all these are distinctive Jewish traits. Mr. Lee does not tell us, but it would be interesting to know, whether his study of the State Papers led him in the first place to form this theory, or whether the force of Shylock's individuality, as it appeared to him from an independent study of the play, led him to search the history of the reign of Elizabeth for contemporary records of Jews resident in England with whom Shakespeare might be supposed to come in contact. It is easy to see why Professor Hales, and others before Mr. Lee assumed Shakespeare to have had no living model for his character. It has been generally supposed that between 1290 and 1655, no Jews resided in England. This idea is now shown to be erroneous. Mr. Lee points out that in the State Papers relating to the marriage of Katherine of Arragon with Arthur, Prince of Wales, King Henry VII. had a long interview with a Spanish envoy to discuss the presence of Jews in England. A very rare tract also, written within the first quarter of the seventeenth century states that "a store of Jewes have we in England; a few in Court, many i' th' Citty, more in the country." In 1549, there was a Jewish professor of Hebrew at Cambridge. But Shakespeare was not the only dramatist who founded a play on a Jewish hero. Not long before, a play was written entitled, "the Jew showne at the Bull," and Marlowe produced his "Jew of Malta."

Mr. Lee believes that he has found the original of Shylock in Roderigo Lopez, the Jewish court physician of Queen Elizabeth. This doctor, just previously to the production of the "Merchant of Venice," became the victim, as Mr. Lee shows (thus confirming the view advanced by Mr. Picciotto in his "Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History," which originally appeared in these columns), "of what bears all the appearances of a court intrigue." It is very probable that Shakespeare, like a shrewd business man, as we know him to have been, would avail himself of the general excitement which Dr. Lopez's execution had caused to write a play whose hero should be a Jew, and call to mind many incidents which had recently transpired. For "a more minute examination of this man's public and private relations than has yet been attempted," we must refer our readers to Mr. Lee's article itself. Here we can only notice a few points in his career which seem to be most important in establishing a connection between him and the original of Shylock.

Whether born in England or abroad, Roderigo Lopez early in life became a member of the newly-founded body of the College of Physicians. He married a Jewess named Sarah, who probably had wealthy connections at Antwerp, and became the father of a large family of daughters. He was appointed physician of the Earl of Leicester and subsequently of the Queen herself. Mr. Lee calls our special attention to the fact, that Leicester incorporated a company of players at the head of whom was one James Burbage, a fellow townsman of Shakespeare and the father of Richard Burbage, who was the first to play Shylock. It is exceedingly likely that this Richard Burbage was introduced by his father to Lopez. About 1590, one Antonio Perez or King Antonio, a pretender to the throne of Portugal, and a rival of Philip of Spain fled to England and received the patronage of Elizabeth. Antonio at once became the idol of the English people, and Lopez on account of his knowledge of languages was appointed to lend him assistance. This brought him into contact with the Earl of Essex, and other young courtiers. But youth and age did not well harmonise, and the relations between Lopez and his young friends soon became strained. Antonio proved ungrateful to Lopez, and he was abetted in his insolence by Essex. The coolness between them and Lopez at length settled into a deep-lodged hate. Some Spanish agents of Philip, travelling in England, took advantage of the doctor's bitter mood to inveigle him into a plot to kill Antonio. To this he consented, as he was anxious to settle in Antwerp or Constantinople. But around this plot grew a larger one, the object of which was to kill the Queen herself. Lopez was asked to undertake it, but refused, acknowledging that he had received too many favours from the Queen. At the same time, in order not to spoil his chances of revenge on Antonio, he did not reveal the conspiracy. He therefore easily fell a victim to the hate of Essex, who accused him of high treason. After several mutually contradictory confessions had been extorted from him on the rack, he was executed at Tyburn, somewhere about the beginning of 1594, having previously declared himself a New Christian. This event was followed up by the publication of various pamphlets, "designed to keep the facts of this important case well before the public mind." Such is the barest sketch of the remarkable career of Queen Elizabeth's Jewish Court physician.

That Shakespeare should have had these details in his mind when writing the "Merchant of Venice," or rather, we should say, when adapting the Italian version of the story, is highly probable. Just about this time Philip Henslowe, a highly enterprising theatrical manager, produced "The Jew," and the "Jew of Malta," very frequently. Shakespeare himself was residing in London, and being acquainted with friends of Essex, and perhaps the Earl himself, must not only have been cognizant of the career of Lopez, but probably had special opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with him. Mr. Lee further confirms his view by reference to four points. They are: (1), the name of Antonio; (2), the date and construction of the play; (3), a few points in Shylock's character; and (4), some incidental references to current events. The use of the name of Antonio is most remarkable, for in the original story it is Ansaldo. Shakespeare must therefore have altered it in consideration of some current event. Like the Antonio of Shylock, Antonio was the enemy upon whom Lopez had endeavoured to avenge himself. But as Antonio was so greatly in favour with the English people, Shakespeare was bound to invest his character with magnanimity. The date of the play is equally confirmatory of this theory. The original rough sketch produced in August, 1594, is so materially different from the later editions, that it would seem to point to the fact that Shakespeare produced it hurriedly, at first, in order to meet a popular demand created by the execution of Lopez, for a Jewish play having some allusions to the main incidents of his life. In point of character, Mr. Lee compares the revenge of Shylock with that of Lopez, and the devotion to family evinced by both men. On the last point, the incidental references to current events, Mr. Lee connects the passage in the play, which denounces the unfairness in employing the rack with the parallel incident in Lopez's life. The reference to twelve jurymen sending the Jew to the gallows, he shows to be out of place in a Venetian court of justice. Shakespeare must, therefore, have intended an allusion to some English trial. The frequent reference in the play to "halter" is also significant. To this we may add that Lopez's act of foreswearing his faith may have served as the original of the conversion incident.

Yet with all this formidable array of facts, Mr. Lee, with a modesty which is especially pleasing, is "not presumptuous enough to imagine" that he has "succeeded in discovering the actual original of Shylock." But he claims at any rate to have disclosed for the first time "the store-house where the original of Shylock may yet be found."

We have dwelt at some length upon this article, because we regard it as having an importance out of all proportion to its size. Mr Lee has given an entirely new direction to the criticism of "Merchant of Venice." Future students of this play will not be able to ignore the valuable results to which patient researches into the State Papers have led him. But Mr. Lee's labours are of greatest interest to Jews, not for the help they give to the study of Shakespeare, but for the unexpected light they shed on the history of the Jews in England, during a period when there was supposed to be none. And they are even more valuable for the indication they give of the sources whence no doubt further and fuller information than we yet possess on this subject may be obtained. The history of the Jews in England is a subject which has not yet received the attention it deserves. Mr. Picciotto's admirable "Sketches" may be considered, in many respects, as the only reliable work of its kind. Mr. Myer D. Davis has been industriously engaged for years paat in deciphering the old Latin State documents in the Record Office and elsewhere, and, we believe, has collected from them a number of interesting facts not hitherto published, referring to the history of the Jews in England prior to the expulsion. We hope that Mr. Lee will be encouraged by the success of his first attempt to pursue his studies still farther in this field, and that his labours will likewise stimulate in others a revived interest in Anglo-Jewish history.

PLAYGROUNDS AND THE SABBATH.—In the sixth annual report of the National Health Society, it is stated that in reference to an application by the Society to the School Board, that the Board should permit the playground of the Old Castle Street School to be opened on the Saturday holiday, the Board refused to allow the playground to be opened, "on account of the Jews residing in the neighbourhood, whose prejudices might be offended."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—[ADVT.]

JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Nahum Barnet the Honorary Secretary of the Melbourne Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, has suggested that the occasion of the opening of the forthcoming International Exhibition at Melbourne, should be taken advantage of to convene a conference of Jews in Australia and New Zealand "to consider matters that would tend to promote the advancement of Judaism in these colonies."—The *Jewish Herald* says: "There are over 300 volumes in the Jewish department of the Melbourne Public Library, amongst which are a great number of rare Hebrew MSS., and cabbalistical works from the library of the late Dr. Heilprin, the eminent cabbalist, Hebraist, and physician."—A bazaar in aid of the two Melbourne synagogues was opened on the 30th of December, in the Melbourne Town Hall. A large sum had previously been collected in the form of donations.—Mr. Raphael Benjamin, Second Minister of the Melbourne Hebrew congregation, and Head Master of the Melbourne Hebrew school has resigned the combined office. A testimonial was presented to him by the teachers of the school.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Abraham Cohen, a merchant resident at Tamworth, New South Wales, for a quarter of a century, and who has just retired from business, has generously given £500 for a new local hospital, and a second donation of £500 to the hospital endowment fund, on condition that £1,500 can be raised by other means.—*Jewish Herald.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A Jewish daily paper has been started in Constantinople. It is edited in the Spanish language and printed in Rabbinical Hebrew characters. The name of the paper is *Gazeta politica, scientifica y literaria.*—The Countess Abraham de Camondo, of Paris, has received from the Sultan the decoration of the Order of Benevolence.—A grand ball was announced to be held in Constantinople yesterday evening, with the view of augmenting the slender resources of the Jewish poor schools in Galatea, founded by the Israélite Alliance, for boys and girls. The ball was promoted by the President of the ladies' committee of these schools, Madame Helene Fernandez, wife of the director of the Société Générale, and was under the patronage of Madame Fournier, wife of the French Ambassador.

TUNIS.—The Bey of Tunis has just struck a mortal blow at the usurers in his dominions, by authorizing the establishment of *Monts-de piété* in all the towns of the regency, with the exception of the holy city of Kairouan. This concession has been accorded for a period of fifty years to a French Jew residing in the city of Tunis, M. Alexandre Daninos.

FRANCE.—M. Isaac Periere, the well-known banker, is, at his own expense, daily providing 2,400 of the poor of Paris, with food consisting of soup, vegetables, meat and wine. The distribution is made by the wife and daughters of M. Pereire.—At Arcachon, a rising watering-place in the south of France, a handsome synagogue has been erected by M. Osiris Iffla, who has defrayed the entire cost of the building.—Baroness Gustave de Rothschild having recently given birth to a son, the Baron, her husband, signalised the happy event by making a donation of 50,000 francs to the Jewish Hospital in Paris, and by presenting to every public Jewish teacher, of both sexes, with gifts of 100 francs and 200 francs, respectively.

HAMBURG.—The Rev. Dr. Cohen, Provincial Rabbi of Fulda, and son-in-law of Dr. Stern, Chief Rabbi of Hamburg, the son-in-law of the Chief Rabbi, was recently in Hamburg, and yielding to the request of his father-in-law, and the Board of the United Synagogues of that city, he delivered a sermon last Sabbath. The attendance was very numerous.

THE Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler will deliver a sermon in the Great Synagogue to-morrow.

ON Friday last Mr. Julius Goldstein gave a Scriptural exposition at the Cutler Street Synagogue, on "The Decalogue." Mr. Meyer D. Davis will deliver an exposition (on "Moses, the Divine Legislator") this evening

BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD has left England for the Continent *en route* to the East, on a tour of about four months. The Baron intends during his travels to visit Egypt and the Holy Land.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Dewsbury on Tuesday evening. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was carried by a very large majority.

MR. ARTHUR COHEN, Q.C., presided on Monday at a meeting held at Lillie-bridge, when Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., the sitting Liberal Member for the Borough of Chelsea, and Mr. Firth, who will contest the borough at the coming election, delivered addresses. Mr. Cohen severely criticised the foreign policy of the Government.

THREE speeches delivered by Baron Henry de Worms to the electors of Greenwich, have been published in pamphlet form by the United Borough of Greenwich Conservative Association, under the title of "Home and Foreign Policy of the Conservative Government."

LADY GOLDSMID has presented a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music, to be competed for by female pianists who have already been studying two years in the institution, and to enable the successful candidate to continue her education free of cost, this being the third scholarship given by her ladyship, besides the one by the late Sir Francis Goldsmid.

SAMUEL FRIEDEBERG, formerly a pupil of Aria College, Portsea, of which the Rev. A. F. Ornstien is Principal, has been appointed Assistant Hebrew and English Master of the Stepney Jewish School.

THE Society "Promoters of Charity" has presented £10 worth of relief tickets to the Jewish Board of Guardians.

THE great Handel Festival which will be held at the Crystal Palace this summer, under the joint auspices of the Crystal Palace Company and the Sacred Harmonic Society, has been fixed for Friday, June 18th, Monday, June 21st, Wednesday, 23rd, and Friday, 25th.

AT the distribution of prizes at the Birkbeck Institution on Tuesday, Lord Aberdare in the Chair, the following Jewish students received certificates: Miss Marie Myers, and Miss Lottie Nathan, Elocution; Miss Clara Davis (1st class certificate), English Literature; Mr. Elias Cohen, French; and Mr. Ephraim Vallentine, Arithmetic.

THE *Morning Post* of Wednesday contains the following: Yesterday afternoon the rather unusual spectacle of a Jewish wedding, with choral service, took place at the New West-end Synagogue, in St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Israel Davis, of the Temple, and Miss Marie Jaffé, of Belfast. The wedding party, which was numerous, assembled at three o'clock, the ceremony being celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler. Among the many wedding presents were a pair of silver candlesticks from Baroness de Rothschild; also plate from Mr. Donald Currie, C.M.G., Mr. J. Sebag, and others. Mrs. D. J. Jaffé, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis, Mr. Mendelssohn, Mrs. Oppert (of Paris), Mrs. Silz (of Paris), Mr. and Mrs. Martin Jaffé, and Mr. Sydney M. Samuel, were among those present. After leaving the synagogue the wedding party were entertained at a breakfast which was followed later by a dance.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to Rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.—(ADVT.)

SUNDERLAND.—At the annual election of the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society held on the 11th ult., Mrs. Joseph Wolfe was re-elected President, and Mrs. Jacob Gallewski, Treasurer. The following were elected members of the Committee: Mrs. Bernstein, Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Schott, Mrs. Elias Wolfe, Mrs. D. T. Joseph, Mrs. Isaac Jacobs, and Miss E. Joseph. The society effects much good amongst the Jewish poor of Sunderland, whose necessities it relieves as far as the limited funds permit.

AT the recent examination at the College of Preceptors, Miss Theresia Cohen, (pupil at the Bishopsgate Upper School), besides obtaining the usual certificate, gained a "special certificate" for Experimental Physics.

THE fourth anniversary of the "Ons Genoegen" Club was celebrated on Saturday evening last, when Byron's comedy of "Our Boys" was played, followed by a ball.

MESSRS. SAMPSON SAMUEL, and Sydney Druiff, have been elected Treasurers of the "Sir Moses Montefiore" Literary and Art Society, vice Mr. Henry Hassfeld resigned.

AT an entertainment given on Saturday evening last, at and in aid of St. Mary's Infant Schools, Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Freemantle in the Chair, Miss Carrie Laurence recited "Jane Conquest" and a "Stroller's Story"; Mr. Lionel Hart, LL.B., read "The Vagabonds," "Years and Years ago," and "The Swineherd"; and Mr. Samuel M. Foote sang "The Stirrup Cup," and recited "Shamus O'Brien."

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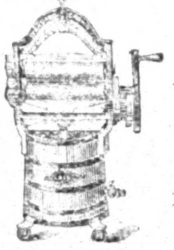

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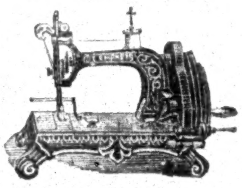

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WANTED, by a lady and gentleman with two children, BOARD and ACCOMMODATION in a respectable Jewish family during the week of Passover. Hastings or the Isle of Wight preferred. State terms and particulars to A. B., care of Lawson & Co., 131, Minories, E.C.

REQUIRED by an experienced young Lady for the early part of March, a RE-ENGAGEMET as Housekeeper or Companion. Would not object to travel. Highest references. Address Matron, Walmer House, Walmer Road, Notting Hill.

MANAGER WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced young man wanted to take the management of an extensive retail clothing, tailoring, and outfitting business. Application to be made by letter, stating age, the various situations held, and length of service in each. To a qualified person a very liberal salary will be given. Address, prepaid, Solud, Lambert's General Advertising Offices, Westbourne Grove.

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CHOIR.—A few good Treble and Second Voices WANTED for the Great and New Synagogues. Apply to Mr. Mombach, at the New Synagogue, on Sunday next, February 8, at 4 o'clock.

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Great importance is attached to modern education and thus prominence is given to French, German, Music Drawing, Land Surveying, and Natural Science.

For terms and further particulars apply at the above address.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
18, Clephane-road, Canonbury, N.
Principal,—Mr. J. VAN TYN.

THE DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES is continued at 59, Marquess-road, under the supervision of Mrs. J. Van Tyn, assisted by competent teachers.

Pupils in both schools prepared for the University and other public examinations.

References to parents.

WOBURN COLLEGE, 22, Woburn Place, Russell-square, W.C. DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. Principal. — Miss R. L. LACY. Assisted by qualified governesses and eminent visiting Professors. The College, possessing all modern educational requirements and large airy healthy school rooms, affords special advantages and facilities, including a thoroughly sound and high-class education, desirable to residents in the West Central district.

Calisthenics and Dancing Classes for juveniles on Wednesday afternoons. Fashionable dancing classes for ladies and gentlemen on Tuesday evenings Prospectus on application.

GERMANY, BINGEN-ON-THE-RHINE.

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by the Misses SOBERNHEIM. The instruction is given by ten of the first masters of this city. Special facilities for learning the French and German languages. The classes are attended by ninety day pupils. French and German Governesses reside in the house. Terms moderate. References in London, Paris and Cologne. Prospectus on application. Terms very moderate.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, KEW.

HIGH-CLASS Establishment for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. NEUMEGEN.

Certificated English, French, and German Resident Governesses and visiting Professors.

Piano and Harmony, Singing, Drawing and Painting, Hebrew, Dancing and Calisthenics by efficient Masters.

Pupils prepared for the University Examinations.

Prospectuses on application.

EDMONTON HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Established 1815.
Upper Edmonton (near Silver-st. Station).
Principals:
H. N. SOLOMON and SON,
with an efficient staff of Professors.

Pupils prepared for the various Examinations.

Foreign Young Gentlemen received as parlour Boarders.

COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL,
47, Great Coram Street,
Russell Square.

CONDUCTED by the MISSES BENNETT (Certificated). Pupils prepared for the Local Examinations. Visiting Professors attend daily. Terms on application.

KENNINGTON HOUSE.
22, The Green, Richmond, Surrey
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS HYMAN receives a limited number of pupils. Resident Governesses, Visiting Masters and every home comfort. Terms moderate.

DR. W. HEINEMANN, 10, Euston-square (a few minutes' walk from University College, Gower-street), is prepared to receive a limited number of young gentlemen as BOARDERS, attending the University College School. Besides careful supervision in preparing their school work, the pupils will, if required, receive instruction in Hebrew without extra charge.

NEW TERM begins JANUARY 13th.
Early applications are solicited.

BRUSSELS.
16, Rue du Cornet.
SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Miss KAHN, assisted by Prof. L. KAHN, and first class Masters.

A Most careful education in Religion, Science, social manners and arts. Great facilities for acquiring languages. Comfort of a refined home. Best references.

BRUSSELS, 104 AVENUE DU MIDI. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Conducted by Mdme. Wulff Godchaux.

MADAME WULFF GODCHAUX receives a limited number of pupils. First-class Masters, Resident Governesses. Terms moderate. The highest references given if required.

For further particulars apply as above.

BRUSSELS.
PENSIONNAT BARCZINSKY,
No. 38, Rue de l'Abbaye,
Avenue Louise.

A High Class School designed to afford English boys the best opportunities for acquiring thoroughly and rapidly the French and German languages side by side with a sound general education.

BERNHARD BARCZINSKY, Principal

BRUSSELS, 22—24, RUE DEFACQZ, AVENUE LOUISE

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Miss BLOEMENDAL receives a limited number of Pupils, in whose education she is assisted by certificated Governesses and high class visiting Masters. Great facilities for acquiring languages, and special attention paid to Music. Highest references.

GERMANY.
HANOVER.

FIRST CLASS INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GERMAN, French and English pupils Classes attended by day pupils References and prospectus on application to the Principal, Mrs. Leverson, 4, Thiergarten-strasse.

N.B. Mrs. Leverson will (D.V) be in London in May.

CANONBURY AND HIGHBURY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.
10, Compton Road.
(Close to Highbury and Canonbury Stations).
Principal—Dr. W. HEINEMANN.
Assisted by a highly qualified staff of Masters

THE aim of this School is to give youths, at as moderate terms as possible, a thorough Classical and Commercial education combined with a sound religious training.

The school is divided into Upper school for Seniors and Lower school for Juniors.

Classes for Hebrew and Religious Instruction will also meet on Sunday mornings from 10 to 1.

For prospectus apply at the above address.

NOTICE.—Dr. H. begs to call attention to the fact that he has given up all such public and private engagements as would interfere with his duties at the school; he attends at his establishment in Compton-road daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

TIVOLI HOUSE ACADEMY, GRAVESEND.
Established over 30 Years.
Principal.—Mr. H. BERKOWITZ.
Assisted by a staff of qualified Masters.

THE situation of the above establishment is acknowledged as the most salubrious in the country, standing in its own grounds of three acres, overlooking Windmill Hill, Swanscombe Woods, and miles of the finest scenery in Kent.

The course of Education is one which has been attended with most successful results in preparing pupils for their Confirmation and the Local Examination.

Subjects taught:

Hebrew (in all its branches), Preliminaries, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Composition, Elocution, English Grammar, English History and Geography, French and German, conversationally and grammatically (both by native masters), Latin, Mathematics, Painting, Drawing, Music, Singing, Drilling, and Swimming.

The course of Education is divided into three classes, viz.: 1st. Preparatory (boys under nine, taught by ladies); 2nd Commercial; 3rd. Classical.

The sanitary arrangements are of the latest improvements. The comfort and health of the pupils are deemed considerations of primary importance, and every effort is made to promote them. The ample testimony of many parents will show to how great an extent these efforts have been successful.

The Principal (in order to accommodate an increased number of pupils) has, in addition to the 42 rooms belonging to the establishment, built a spacious and well ventilated dormitory, new school-rooms, bath-room, lavatories, &c.

Terms moderate and inclusive. Holidays once a year.

In connection with the above there is a HIGH SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted on the most approved principles and methods.

Terms on application as above. Quarter commences from day of entrance.

A Synagogue is attached to the establishment.

BRUSSELS.
348—350 Chaussée d'Etterbeek
(Opposite the Zoological Gardens).
Professor L. KAHN'S SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE and BOARDING SCHOOL, Founded in 1863.

THIS Establishment has the Government's License to prepare its pupils for the University and Consular Examinations. Scientific and mercantile education The most rapid progress in modern languages. Religious and comfortable home. Special accommodations for advanced young gentlemen. The highest references.

PARIS.
22, Rue Boileau Auteuil,
(Near the Bois de Boulogne).

BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Madame L. ISAAC, Successor of Madame J. Kahn. (Established in 1824.)

Madame Isaac is assisted by eminent Teachers of the Normal School.

Special attention is paid to Music, Dancing &c. For prospectuses address as above.

MAYENCE-ON-RHINE, GERMANY. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR JEWISH YOUNG LADIES.

EDUCATION and Instruction after the best principles in French, German and English Sciences. Apply for prospectus to following address:

G. SCHLOSS, Gymnasiums Str., 4½.

For references apply to the Reverend Dr. Lehmann, Mayence.

TO PARENTS.—Education in Germany.—SELECT HOME in Hanover, Germany, in a Jewish family of refinement, for boys wishing to complete their studies in the celebrated schools and Polytechnicum. Parental care promised. Reference, with permission, to Dr. Nathan M. Adler, Chief Rabbi, London, and Dr. S. E. Meyer, Chief Rabbi of Hanover. For terms and particulars, apply to Morris Meyer, 12, Andreae Strasse, Hanover, Germany.

GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH INSTRUCTION for Jewish Young Ladies under the direction of The MISSES MOSES, 11-13, Marsilstein, Cologne. Best references in England, France & Germany

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DR. FLEISCHMANN'S ISRAELITISH ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Frankfort-on the-Maine.
Bleichstreet, 18.
(Established 1835.)

YOUNG Gentlemen are instructed in German, French and English (by natives) and in all branches of Commercial and Industrial Knowledge.

The pupils have an abundant and wholesome diet, with home comfort and healthy exercise, and their moral and religious training receive constant attention. The buildings and grounds of the establishment command a most delightful view of the promenades.

High references in England and Germany.

For prospectuses and references, apply to Dr. Fleischmann, Frankfort-on-the-Maine (who will visit England next spring).

Please note the address—9, HUNTLEY STREET (late 34, Alfred-street), BEDFORD-SQUARE, and 37, Duke-street, Aldgate.

VALLENTINE'S COPYRIGHT WORKS.

FESTIVAL PRAYERS, with translation by the late Rev. D. A. DE SOLA, and table of Holidays for 25 years ensuing.—Price 30s. unbound.

PENTATEUCH.—Revised Edition, with the whole of the Prayers for Sabbath, commencing Friday afternoon and ending with Saturday afternoon; also tables showing the time for the commencement of Sabbath, Sedrahs and Haftorahs for next 20 years and tonic accents set to music.—Price 25s. unbound.

DAILY PRAYERS—With new translation by the Rev. A. P. MENDES, and a Compendium of Dinim, &c.—Price 6s., unbound.

*** The above are all pocket Editions, and the Prayers are arranged in regular order, so that there is no necessity to turn from page to page to find the prayers.

SEPHER TORAHS and every requisite for Synagogue and Devotional use always on Sale. Embroidered Mantles and corners for Talithim to order.

CALENDAR for 5640-41 (1880-81) containing the only authorised tables of the time of night for every town in the United Kingdom with other interesting information. Price 6d.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARD'S.—The Misses JOSEPH, 'BEAUFORT HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S ROAD, ST. LEONARD'S.

Jewish Visitors can be accommodated with superior BOARD and APARTMENTS. This spacious residence is magnificently situated, and is three minutes from the station, and five minutes' from the sea. It is detached and is surrounded by a large, prettily-arranged garden, with croquet lawn, &c. All the bedrooms command a sea and country view. Every accommodation for Families. Private Sitting-Rooms.

By previous arrangement, Visitors to the town will be provided with Board at the Establishment.

*** Three minutes' walk from St. Leonard's (Warrior Square) Station.

BRIGHTON.
DHARWAR HALL.
Western Terrace, Western Road
(Two minutes' walk from the West Pier).

MRS. J. LIPMAN begs to inform her friends and the public generally of the Jewish community that she has opened the above establishment as a FAMILY HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE. The house is charmingly situated in one of the most fashionable portions of Brighton, is very central, being in close proximity to the West Pier, and is exceptionally quiet. It is replete with all modern improvements, and is provided with every comfort for the accomodation of visitors. Mrs. L. also begs to state that her lengthened experience will enable her to offer to visitors the COMFORTS OF A HOME on most MODERATE AND INCLUSIVE CHARGES, strict attention being paid to cleanliness. Economical arrangements for families. Culinary department under the supervision of Mrs. L. Applications for rooms attended to immediately, and tariff and further particulars supplied.

Table d'Hôte every day at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF TERMS.
בריטאן
BRIGHTON.
15, Devonshire-Place.

BOARD and APARTMENTS reduced during the winter from £2 12s. 6d. to Two Guineas per week.

Private Apartments on reasonable terms.

'Busses running past to the West.

M. S. NURENBERG.

Sales for the Year 1880.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY beg to announce that they have fixed for the forthcoming year the following days for their SALES, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, Bank of England, E.C.; but in addition, other days for special sales can be arranged Terms on application :—

Tuesday,	Feb.	24th	Tuesday,	July	27th
"	March	9th	"	Aug.	10th
"	"	23rd	"	"	24th
"	April	6th	"	Sept.	7th
"	"	20th	"	"	28th
"	May	4th	"	Oct.	12th
"	"	25th	"	"	26th
"	June	8th	"	Nov.	9th
"	"	29th	"	"	30th
"	July	6th	"	Dec.	7th

These sales will include landed estates, town and country properties, ground rents, reversions, gas and water shares. In every case where property is to be included in these sales ample notice should be given, in order to ensure due publicity; the period, of course, dependent upon the nature of the property to be sold.—Lumley's, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's Street, Piccadilly.

By direction of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. John Jacobs.—On the Grosvenor Estate—Brook-street, Bond-street—The ground lease of capital corner Shop Property, with possession on completion of purchase.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. John Jacobs to SELL by AUCTION at the Mart, E.C., on TUESDAY, March 9th, at 2 o'clock precisely, the LEASE, with possession, of the prominently situate and attractive corner BUSINESS PREMISES, with dwelling-house over, No. 36, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, a few doors from New Bond-street, held direct from the Duke of Westminster for a term of 15 years unexpired at a nominal ground rent. May be viewed by card Printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had of Benn Davis, Esq, Solicitor, 6, Cork street, Burlington-gardens; at the Mart; and of Lumleys, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

Wray Crescent, Tollington Park.—A 10 roomed Residence, with possession.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., at an early date (unless previously sold by private contract), a RESIDENCE as above, held for about 82 years, at £10 ground rent, and worth, to let, about £70 per annum. May be viewed. Particulars and conditions of sale to be had of Lumleys, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's-street. Solicitor, J. de Lacy Towle, Esq., 44, Catherine-street, Strand.

MESSRS. JAMES LEWIS & Co. Land Agents and Auctioneers, invite attention to their LIST of HOUSES in the West Central District, which contains a selection at rentals from £80 to £200 per annum, with and without premiums. Offices, 5, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

GREAT RUSSELL STREET.—An excellent shop with first floor and two vaults, TO BE LET (a first-class position.) Lease 15 years. Rent £220 per annum, Premium £300. No rates or taxes.

HIGH HOLBORN.—An eligible shop and Residence to be DISPOSED of. Rent £350 per annum. Lease 21 years. Premium £500.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.—Messrs. James Lewis & Co. have to Let several suites of offices close to the Courts. Rents from £45 to £150 per annum.

GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE.—A large front shop, 19 ft. by 18 ft., with back parlour adjoining. Rent £65 per annum.

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—A shop with 3 rooms over, kitchen and usual offices. To be LET on lease of 7, 14, or 21 years, at a rental of £100 per annum, or the lease of 21 years to be sold for £2,000.

Messrs. James Lewis & Co., Auctioneers Surveyors, and Valuers, 5, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Campsey Ash, Wickham Market, Suffolk.—A small Freehold Estate consisting of 15 freehold cottages, a barn, and three-quarters of an acre of land, mostly let to good tenants, and producing a gross rental of about £65 per annum, the whole standing on two and a half acres.

MESSRS. JAMES LEWIS & Co. will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the Talbot Hotel, Wickham Market, on THURSDAY, February 12, 1880, at six in the evening precisely. Auction and Estate Offices, 5, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

JEWISH GROCERY STORE IN THE NORTH OF LONDON.

MR. B. SALOMONS, of 102, Leman-street, begs to announce that he has OPENED the premises, No. 51, BARNSBURY STREET NORTH (2 doors from the Liverpool road), as a GROCERY, Provision, Bottled Beer and Wine Store. All articles will be of the purest quality and will be sold at moderate prices. Abraham's Worsht always on hand

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES.

GOODALLS' YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious SAUCE in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest more delicious; and to chops, steaks, fish, soup, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c, in bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and Co., Leeds.

GOODALLS' BAKING POWDER, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The Cheapest, because the Best, and indispensable to every householder, and inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without eggs, Pastry without butter, and beautiful Light Bread without yeast. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

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GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best, Cheapest, and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced. The Best Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Tic, &c.; restores delicate individuals to Health and Vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c, at 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. per bottle.

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GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making delicious Custards without eggs, in less time and at half the price. Unequalled for the purposes intended. Will give the utmost satisfaction if the instructions given are implicitly followed. The proprietors entertain the greatest confidence in the article, and can recommend it to housekeepers generally, as a useful agent in the preparation of a good Custard. Give it a trial.

Sold in boxes 6d. and 1s. each, by Grocers, Chemists, Italian Warehousemen, &c.

Shippers and the Trade supplied by the Sole Proprietors,

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and Co., White Horse street, Leeds.

ABRAHAM COHEN, COOK and CONFECTIONER, 38, Middlesex-street, Aldgate. The cheapest house in London for supplying Breakfasts, Wedding Balls, and Suppers in first class style, and on the shortest notice. All kinds of fancy pastry and cakes of all descriptions. Jellies, Blancmanges, and fancy ices. Plate, China, Glass and Rout Seats lent on hire.

Mr. A. C. has given the greatest satisfaction on all occasions whenever employed, for which testimonials have publicly been presented to him; and he will use his utmost endeavours to deserve the further patronage of the public by executing orders promptly and neatly, and by supplying the very best articles.—Please observe the address.

J. BONN, COOK & CONFECTIONER, No. 2, Wentworth street (a few doors from Middlesex-street) Spitalfields, Breakfasts, Wedding Dinners, Balls and Suppers supplied in the first of style and on the shortest notice, for which Mr. J. B. has had great praise for the manner in which he has served all entertainments. All kinds of French and German pastry and confectionery manufactured at his own premises. Ices, Jellies and Blancmanges. Plate, china, glass and rout seats lent on hire. Please observe the address.

WITHERS, ENGLEFIELD and Co Baker-street, and George-street Portman-square, W., SUPPLY Jewish WEDDING DINNERS, Ball Suppers, and every other kind of entertaiment by contract in town or country, in first class style. Every order with which they are favoured shall be arranged to meet the wishes of their patrons and superintended by them personally. Everything supplied is of the very best quality, and all the Plate, China, Glass, and decorations are of the modern description.—A Jewish Cook employed.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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Begs to thank his Customers and the Public for past favours and recommendations and to call attention to the fact that Professor Anderson, Public Analyst for Paddington, has submitted his Bread, Pastry and Confectionery to careful and independent analysis with the satisfactory result that they are highly commended for their purity and nutritive qualities. The sanitary arrangements of the Bakehouse are also commended by Prof. Anderson.

He begs to call the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the Jewish community to the important fact that BUTTER ONLY is used in the manufacture and preparation of all Confectionery, &c,

Almond Puddings and other kinds of Confectionery made to order.

WARWICK PLACE, MAIDA HILL, W.

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FRENCH & VIENNA BREAD BAKERY ISLINGTON.

THIS KOSHER BAKERY delivers daily pure English, French and German Bread, חלות, Cakes, Dinner Rolls, Braunbrot, Milchbrot, and Crescents made under the supervision of a שמר, appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authorities.

No expense is spared to make the Bread perfectly pure for the use of the Jewish community whose patronage Mr. Smith solicits.

Hungarian and Best English Flour sold in any quantities.

All orders to be addressed to Mr. W. W. SMITH, 340, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON. (Exactly opposite the Agricultural Hall)

KOSHER MEAT IN BAYSWATER. 3, CROMWELL TERRACE, HARROW ROAD (one minute's walk from Bayswater Synagogue).

L. R. FRANK, BUTCHER, begs to acquaint his friends and patrons that he waits personally on families with respect to contracts for supplying meat, and hopes to merit a continuance of that confidence with which he has been honoured for so many years.

N.B.—Licensed by the Jewish Ecclesiastical Board to sell porged hindquarters of meat.

This establishment will guarantee that every article supplied is of superior quality. Worsht, Smoked and Pickled Tongues kept always on hand.

Country orders punctually attended to.

M. JOSEPH, FISHMONGER 101, MIDDLESEX STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

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Arrangements can be made for a supply of SMOKED SALMON of the finest description in any quantities, in new tin cases, on the shortest notice. Parties leaving town or proceeding to the Colonies will find this a great luxury.

Fried and Stewed Fish of superior description. Fine new Anchovies, Dutch Cucumbers, &c.

OLIVES.

A great delicacy. At prices lower than have ever been known. Kegs, containing 2 quarts, 2s. 3d.; larger size 3s. per keg. Bound in iron hoops, and ready for carriage to any part of Great Britain, the Continent, and the Colonies.

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BEDS prepared in the English, French and Dutch styles. Old beds cleaned and renewed. Feathers purified. Charges moderate.

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PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion
Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties
Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

Is strongly recommended as a desirable, safe, economical, and advantageous mode of taking strengthening medicine. The 4s. 6d. bottle contains 32 measured doses. Sold by most Chemists. Be sure Pepper's Tonic is supplied.

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By using this delicious aromatic Dentrifice, the enamel of the teeth becomes white, sound and polished like ivory. It is exceedingly fragrant, and especially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by al Chemists. Pots 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

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will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original color without injury. The Sulphur Hair Restorer is one of the best offered for sale; it effects its object satisfactorily in a few days, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in large bottles, at 1s. 6d. each

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By Royal Letters Patent.

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Men, to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep.

A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the loins, being sent to the manufacturer,

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage free. Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d, Postage free. Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d. Postage free. Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKING, KNEE CAPS, &c. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10 ., and 16s. each, post free.

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Prices for children 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Adults, 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d. and 21s., post free.

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Immediate Relief and Ultimate Cure.

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Is sending out free by post thousands of his Health Advocate, which contains a great quantity of information concerning the laws of Health. Every person suffering from Deafness, Noises and offensive discharge in the ears, should at once send to Mr. S. No person ought to despair; thousands are receiving benefit. Sufferers from Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Wind, Langour, General Weakness, Broken down Health, Epileptic Fits, Decline, and Consumption, and all others not in health, should send for the above journal. Rev. E. J. Silverton, Albert House, Park-street, Nottingham (Pastor of Exeter Hall Church).

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CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures old sores; cures ulcerated sores on the neck; cures ulcerated sore legs; cures blackheads or pimples on the face; cures scurvy sores; cures cancerous ulcers; cures blood and skin diseases; cures glandular swellings; clears the blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendor throughout the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.

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ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

Is unrivalled in producing a luxuriant growth of Hair, Whiskers, and Moustaches, and the only remedy for Baldness, containing the essential requisites for cleansing and beautifying.

3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle

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